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But Dissatisfaction Persists

## 'Halt-Hearings' Support Grows After Nixon Watergate Speech

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16 (UPI).—President Nixon apparently has succeeded in building pressure for a quick windup of the Senate's Watergate investigation, but his latest effort to explain his own role in the case has left virtually all Democrats and many Republican legislators dissatisfied.

Two strong—and somewhat surprising—facts that caused comment among the politicians today were the number of Democrats who supported Mr. Nixon's suggestion that the Watergate investigation be turned over to courts, and the number of Republicans who expressed "disappointment" at the President's failure to provide a detailed rebuttal of the charges leveled against him in the 37 days of Senate hearings held so far.



AFTER THE SPEECH—President Nixon posed for this picture after delivering his TV address on the Watergate affair. No still photographs were allowed during the speech.

But the mixed reaction was neither surprising nor disheartening to the White House, where one official intimately involved with Mr. Nixon's speech said it was "not designed to get people racing into the streets but to get 'em thinking'."

The most heartening development, from the President's viewpoint, was the support he drew from diverse Democrats for his argument that continued preoccupation with the televised hearings of the Senate Watergate committee was dangerously diverting attention from urgent national problems.

**'All Downhill Now'**

Senate Democratic Whip Robert C. Byrd, D., W. Va., while expressing the prevailing "disappointment" that President Nixon did not answer the nagging question about the Watergate scandal, said he thought the Senate committee should complete its work without television cameras and allow "the Watergate

matter to be finally resolved in the courts."

Both Rep. G. L. Long, D., La., a Southern moderate, and Rep. John Conyers Jr., D., Mich., a leader of the congressional Black Caucus, said it was time the Watergate committee shut down.

"The committee has done a tremendous job in bringing the

realities of the situation to the people," Mr. Conyers said, "but we've all been shocked, amazed and horrified enough. It's all downhill now."

Sen. Edward J. Gurney, R., Fla., a member of the investigating panel, reiterated his previous statements that the "hearings have dragged on far too long and

... should be concluded speedily." But he found no immediate support for this view among his six committee colleagues.

Instead, the committee chairman, Sen. Sam J. Ervin Jr., D., N.C., said that if the President wants the Senate investigation completed, he should release the tapes of his White House conversations.

sations, which the committee has subpoenaed. Mr. Nixon said last night he could not release the tapes without "crippling" all future Presidents by breaching the confidentiality of the Oval Office.

"If the President wants the investigation to end quickly," Sen. Ervin said in Gastonia, N.C., "he, more than any other human being, can speed completion of that work" by releasing the tapes.

Sen. Ervin's office said telegrams he received after the Nixon speech ran 5-to-1 in favor of a continuation of the investigation, the Associated Press reported.

A number of Republican legislators backed the President's call for a shift of the Watergate case to the courts. Rep. John J. Rhodes, R., Ariz., chairman of the House Republican Policy Committee, said, "Most of the Americans I have talked to would be glad to sacrifice their preoccupation with Watergate for solutions to our nation's problems."

**Nixon's speech in full. Page 2. Highlights of statement. Page 2.**

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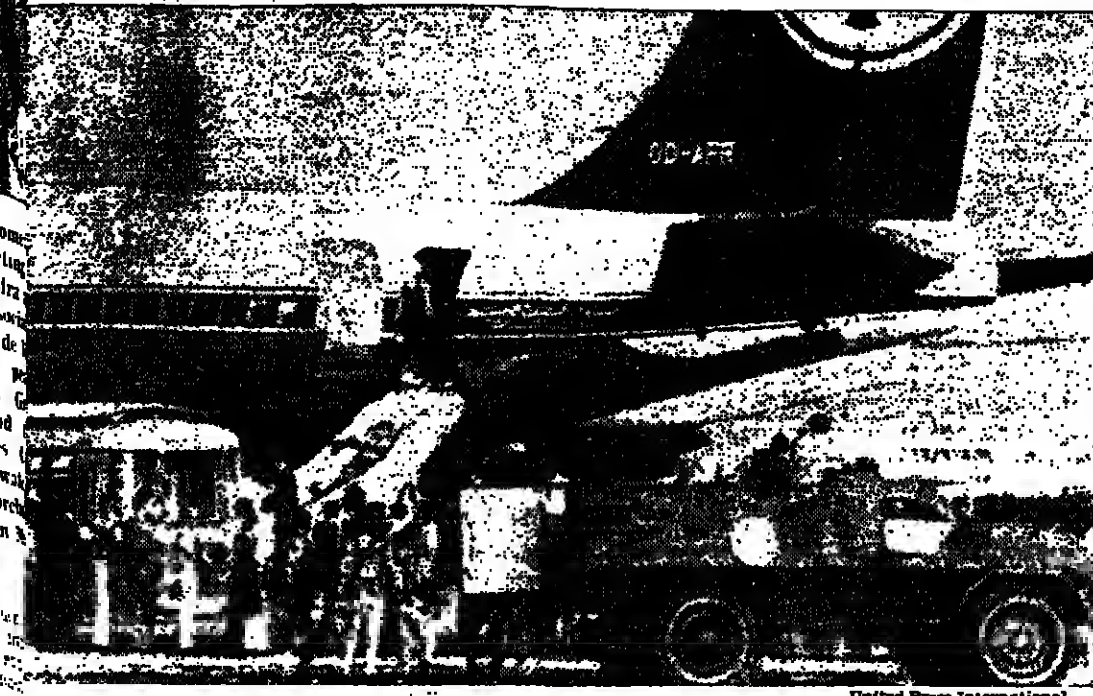
**Dissatisfaction**

But leading figures from both the liberal and conservative wings of the GOP were outspoken in expressing dissatisfaction with the skimpiness of the President's rebuttal.

Rep. Barry Goldwater Jr., R., Calif., whose father had already pronounced Mr. Nixon's speech unsatisfactory, said it was ironic that Mr. Nixon "asks for the trust of the American people, but he doesn't trust them enough to hear the tapes."

Rep. John M. Ashbrook, R., Ohio, another leading conservative, said the address "added very

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 1)



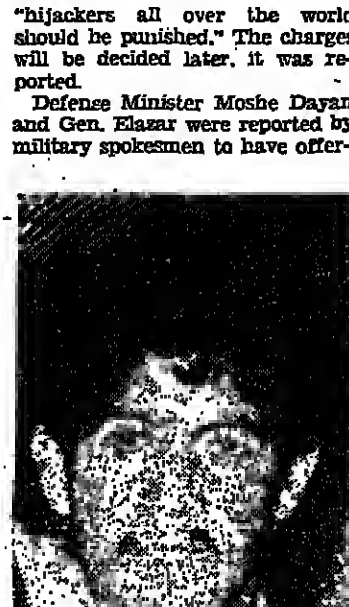
HIJACKED PLANE AT LOD—Passengers sliding down emergency chutes while evacuating the Middle East Airlines plane hijacked yesterday on a flight from Benghazi to Beirut.

## Arab Jet Hijacked to Israel, Freed; 'Drunk Libyan' Gunman Detained

TEL AVIV, Aug. 16 (UPI).—A gunman described as a "drunk and deranged" Libyan hijacked an Arab airliner today and forced it to land at Tel Aviv's Lod International Airport, where Israeli forces stormed aboard and captured him without firing a shot.

All 119 passengers and crewmen of the Middle East Airlines Boeing-707 seized by the pistol-wielding man on a flight from Benghazi to Beirut were hurt except for a man and a girl slightly injured while sliding down escape chutes.

The airliner resumed its flight Beirut with a 1977 GMT keoff from Lod. Among the passengers was the Libyan ambassador to Israel.



Mohammed A-Touni

"hijackers all over the world should be punished." The charges will be decided later, it was reported.

Defense Minister Moshe Dayan and Gen. Elazar were reported by military spokesmen to have offered the pilot of the Arab airliner all the assistance he needed, Gen. Elazar jokingly told the pilot, Capt. Adel Kawas: "If this continues, it looks like we'll have to open up a special terminal here just for you."

Capt. Kawas smiled, but said nothing. It was the second Lebanese MRA airliner to land at an Israeli airstrip in less than a week. Israeli Air Force jets diverted a Baghdad-bound Caravelle Friday to a northern Israel base in vain hopes of finding Arab guerrilla leader George Habbash aboard.

The hijacker today, identified as Mohammed A-Touni, 37, a merchant who has been working in Lebanon, was smiling broadly when led away by Israeli security agents following his capture 55 minutes after he forced the plane down here.

Later, as reports circulated that the Libyan had asked political asylum here, he was allowed to hold a news conference and said: "I did what I did because I wanted the Israelis to know that not all Arabs are bad. Not all of them want to cast you into the sea... I want Arabs and Israelis to live together in peace."

Capt. Kawas said that the pirate had appeared "crazy, crazy" and had four glasses of whiskey before he approached the cockpit with his weapons and a handgun that he said was filled with explosives. This was while the plane was over Cyprus, the pilot said.

Capt. Kawas said that the hijacker threatened to kill him and blow up the plane unless it landed at Lod.

"I just came over Israeli territory, risking that they might try to shoot me down," Capt. Kawas said. "They [Lod control tower] said, 'You are not allowed to land.' I told them, 'I'm landing like it or not.'"

Then, he said, Lod apparently arranged adequate security—jet fighters were sent up—and called the Arab aircraft in.

Escorted by the Phantom fighter-bombers, the Boeing-707 landed to a remote corner of the field and was immediately surrounded by armed troops.

In Beirut, other passengers voiced doubt that the hijacker was Libyan, saying he did not speak Arabic with a Libyan accent. "It was all a bluff," one said. "I'm not sure whether the man was an Israeli pretending to be a Libyan."

## Locomotive Is Booby-Trapped in Ulster, Army Blows It Up

BELFAST, Aug. 16 (AP).—British Army marksmen today blew up the locomotive of a freight train which had been ambushed by masked gunmen and booby-trapped with explosives.

The marksmen fired from 100 yards at a fuse trailing from two explosives-filled milk cans left in the engine cab.

The eighth shot hit the fuse, blowing the engine and hurling wreckage for half a mile over surrounding farmland on the border with the Irish Republic.

The train, traveling on the air Dublin-Belfast line, had been stopped 300 yards inside northern Ireland after four of its gunmen forced a signalman to operate the danger signal.

Other masked men took the engine and guard, the only person aboard, back to Dundalk in the Irish Republic.

The army said that the milk cans were packed with between 50 and 500 pounds of explosives. Bomb-disposal experts,

after gingerly examining the churning, decided that they could not be safely removed.

The army refused to speculate on who was responsible for the ambush, the most serious attack on the railroads in Northern Ireland's four years of civil violence.

The outlawed Irish Republican Army, which is usually quick to admit its operations, did not make such an acknowledgment today. Instead, it noted that the train belonged to the Irish State Railways, an unlikely IRA target.

Rail officials in Dublin speculated that the attack was carried out by Protestant extremists in the North.

Apart from the train attack, there was a hull in guerrilla activity in Northern Ireland. Eleven persons, two of them women, were receiving hospital treatment for wounds caused when a car bomb destroyed a Belfast tavern last night. The blast killed one man.

## Magruder Offers Guilty Plea In Deal With Break-In Prober

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16 (AP).—Jeb Stuart Magruder, former deputy director of President Nixon's re-election committee, pleaded guilty today in U.S. District Court to a conspiracy charge in connection with the Watergate case.

Magruder, 38, was the second former Nixon campaign aide to agree to cooperate with federal prosecutors in exchange for being allowed to plead guilty to a single charge.

Frederick C. LaRue pleaded guilty on June 27 to a single count of conspiracy to obstruct justice.

U.S. District Court Judge John J. Sirica deferred sentencing of Magruder until after any future Watergate trials.

The judge read a letter from Watergate special prosecutor Archibald Cox to Magruder's attorneys, which gave the terms under which the former administration aide agreed to cooperate. The prosecutor agreed not to pursue any other potential charges against Magruder arising out of the Watergate affair.

Magruder waived his right to have his case considered by the grand jury and pleaded guilty to a charge of conspiracy to unlawfully intercept wire and oral communications, to obstruct justice and to defraud the United States.

The prosecutors charged that Magruder and unnamed co-conspirators carried out "a strategy to unlawfully break into the headquarters of the Democratic National Committee... and unlawfully intercept various wire and oral communications taking place in said offices."

In addition, the prosecutors said that Magruder and others sought "to conceal the scope and magnitude of the conspiracy and other unlawful activities." The prosecutors said that the conspirators lied to investigators, withheld evidence and concealed the role of the CIA.

Finally, the prosecutors said, the co-conspirators raised money to be paid to the original Watergate defendants "for the purpose of concealing the identities of other participants."

The maximum sentence for conspiracy is five years in prison and a \$10,000 fine.



Jeb Stuart Magruder.

## Key Agnew-Probe Evidence Disclosed in Private Meeting

By Nicholas Gage

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16 (NYT).—Attorney General Elliot L. Richardson met with Vice-President Agnew early this month and outlined the substance of the evidence gathered by federal prosecutors in Baltimore against the Vice-President.

The New York Times has learned that the key elements of the case presented to Mr. Agnew were the following:

• More than 20 Maryland businessmen told prosecutors that they had given cash payments to Agnew associates in return for

state and government contracts and that they believed some of the money was being funneled to Mr. Agnew.

• At least three of the Agnew associates named by the businessmen were said to have told the prosecutors that they turned over some of the payments to Mr. Agnew. The three were Lester Matz and Jerome B. Wolff, engineering consultants in Baltimore, and Allen I. Green, once one of Mr. Agnew's close personal friends.

• Mr. Matz told prosecutors that he made one payment of \$3500 to Mr. Agnew in the summer of 1971 in return for his help in getting someone a job in the General Services Administration.

**Denied Participation**

Mr. Matz said that he turned over the money to Mr. Agnew in the presence of J. Walter Jones, a Maryland banker and political supporter of Mr. Agnew. But Mr. Jones publicly has denied participating in kickbacks or witness any being made.

Sometime before they began to talk to the prosecutors, Mr. Matz and Mr. Wolff went to George White, Mr. Agnew's long-time personal attorney, and told him that if the federal investigation in Baltimore was not stopped it was going to involve the Vice-President because they would tell what they knew, the sources said.

Mr. White denied, during a telephone interview last night, that Mr. Matz and Mr. Wolff had approached him about the investigation.

A spokesman for the Justice Department confirmed that Mr. Richardson had met with Mr. Agnew about the case. He said that the meeting was held Aug. 6 to supplement the information contained in the letter received the previous week by the Vice-President from George Reall, the U.S. attorney in Baltimore, informing Mr. Agnew that he was under investigation.

While none of the former aides who said that they had separately given kickbacks to Mr. Agnew have been corroborated by other witnesses, sources said that the cumulative evidence collected thus far was enough for the prosecutors to seek an indictment against Mr. Agnew and that they intended to do so.

The three former Agnew associates have emphasized that they made cash payments to Mr. Agnew.

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 4)

## Quiet French Perfume Town on Riviera Smolders With Racial Fears

By Nan Robertson

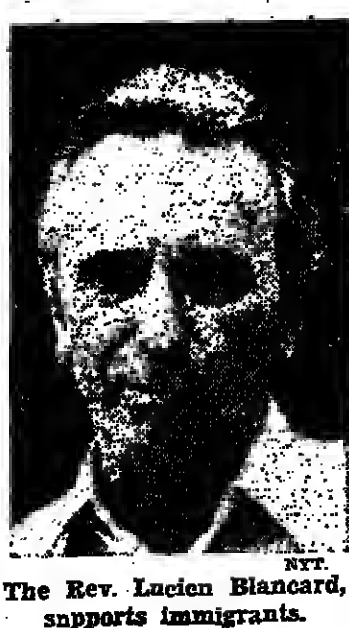
GRASSE, France, Aug. 16 (UPI).—The lavender heaped high on the floor of the fragrant perfume factory and the sweet smell from the stills wafting through the town, a drowsy, beautiful scene stacked high on the hills behind Cannes and the French Riviera.

On the surface, everybody was living about the annual jasmine festival, highlight of the season, with maypoles, "Fag Melody" and a rugby match, a parade of a "belle" in which the ammunition was accented confetti.

But there is trouble in paradise, anger, unease, fear, soul-searching and a resentment smoldering deep that it approaches hatred, as the perfume capital of France, is divided by a problem that has begun to haunt the conscience of the nation: immigrant workers, particularly those from North Africa.

Grasse now has the heaviest concentration of foreign laborers in the Côte d'Azur and one of the heaviest in France. They are actually all construction workers, even by the building boom along a Mediterranean. The ratio of

new immigrants to what the mayor calls "authentic" Grasseois has leaped to one in five—8,000 among a total of 30,000 residents.



The Rev. Lucien Blancard, supports immigrants.

—triple the national rate. They include Spaniards, Italians and an ever-growing group of North Africans, who are now about a third.

This summer, seething emotions about the Arabs burst into the open here. The feelings spread from the old town center, where the Algerians and Tunisians huddle six to a room, to the little villas occupied by "pieds-noirs"—long-time French settlers who fled Algeria after the war for independence there ended in 1962.

Several hundred immigrants, most of them North Africans, marched on city hall two days in a row a few days ago, demanding working papers, fair salaries and better living conditions. On the orders of the aristocratic young mayor, Hervé de Fontmichel, who termed the demonstration "odious, absolutely scandalous," it was quelled by riot policemen and by fire hoses. Arrests, street friskings of swarthy men, women and children and night-long raids of houses in the Old Quarter followed.

"We should have been even

more severe," said the mayor, whose campaign promise of two years ago was the expulsion of 1,000 workers who had entered France illegally.

A "vigilance committee" of merchants rallied to the mayor's side, along with resident French veterans of the Algerian war, decrying the "hooligans of Mohammed" who had tainted Grasse's good name. Members of the paramilitary rightist movement, New Order, plastered walls with posters that said, "Stop unchecked immigration!"

The archdeacon of the cathedral, the Rev. Lucien Blancard, a nonpolitical figure, has countered by writing in the parish newspaper and preaching every Sunday against "racist reactions." He told the townfolk:

"You speak of the Arabs who have come to take your homes and jobs away from you. Instead, they build your houses and repair your roads; live and work in the most miserable conditions. As Christians, you should search your minds and hearts: They are our brothers."

One night, the same priest went before a public meeting of several hundred persons, half of whom were North Africans, and many



Hervé de Fontmichel, mayor of Grasse.

of whom were French of the Socialist and Communist parties. "I am ashamed," he declared. "I ask pardon for what the people of Grasse have done to these immigrants."

The immigrants, timidly at first, then with growing confidence, began to tell their stories: work contracts giving them wages of 6 francs an hour, bosses paying them nightly at 4 francs or less; discharge at the slightest protest; salary slips withheld for as long as eight months; non-payment for hospitalization after injuries suffered on the job; skilled carpenters receiving unskilled laborers' wages; constant racial slurs in the streets.

**Back Into Their Shells**

It was the first encounter of its kind in Grasse. By now, however, the North Africans have withdrawn into themselves. Not a single one of dozens approached in the town's Old Quarter or working on building sites in the surrounding countryside would answer a visitor's questions. Some responded merely: "We are afraid."

Father Blancard, interviewed at

(Continued on Page 4, Col. 4)



## Highlights of Nixon's Statement

WARSAW... 23 77 Fair  
WASHINGTON... 24 73 Clear  
ZURICH... 24 73 Fair

(Yesterday's readings: O.R. Cat  
at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT)

(Yesterday's readings: O.R., Car



## After Nixon Watergate Talk

# End-the-Hearings Support Grows

(Continued from Page 1)

little to the total picture" and overlooked the basic operating factor that caused Watergate—absolute, unswerving loyalty to the President.

On the other flank, Michigan Gov. William G. Milliken, a liberal Republican, said he "had hoped that a documentation—perhaps through a partial release of the tapes—would help put the case to rest."

As it is, he said, Mr. Nixon may have helped his cause "to some extent, but not as much as I had hoped, nor I think as much as he had hoped."

### Cautious GOP Reaction

Indicative of the cautious Republican reaction were these words from Rep. John B. Anderson of Illinois, chairman of the House Republican Conference:

"The President is banking very heavily on his political instinct that the public is suffering from an overdose of Watergate, that the people's attention span has been broken, and that his taking the offensive will strike a very responsive chord."

"It's true, there are a significant number who refer to the Watergate committee as 'that bunch of clowns.' But I feel that underneath that, there is a larger group that is still very disturbed. I don't think they're prepared to just dismiss it as some kind of obsession."

"I don't think the speech will frankly be all that helpful."

Among Democrats, the reaction to the speech ranged from cordial to scorn. Gov. Marvin Mandel of Maryland, told reporters his eyes closed one-third of the way through the talk and a few minutes later he was asleep.

Gov. Thomas Salmon of Vermont said it was "an affront to the American people" and Gov. Kenneth Curtis of Maine declared himself "offended" by the President's "self-serving rhetoric."

Without intending to, Mr. Nixon embroiled himself in a fresh dispute with some political and religious figures over his comparison of the Watergate crimes to the civil disturbances of the 1960s.

The President argued that both represented the danger of anyone setting himself above the law.

The Rev. Joseph E. Lowery, chairman of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, said in Indianapolis that the President's analogy was "the height of hypocrisy and the depth of dehumanization of character."

"If Nixon says Watergate was merely civil disobedience," Mr. Lowery said, then the President and his accused former aides "should march down to the jail" and submit to arrest, as civil rights leaders had done.

A formal statement signed by the Rev. W. Sterling Cary, president of the National Council of Churches, and leaders of the Episcopal, United Presbyterian and United Church of Christ churches, declared it "distressing" that the President "... saw fit to equate with lawlessness the public expression of sorrow and indignation about war and injustice."

"It is an affront to those religious principles to which we give our primary loyalty to have the unprovoked civil rights struggle of the 1960s and the anti-Vietnam war demonstrations viewed by the President as being as vicious as the alleged criminal actions of members of his staff in the Watergate break-in and cover-ups," the clergymen said.

### Little Change Seen

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16 (NYT).—President Nixon's faithful supporters felt that he did not need to make a new personal defense in Watergate. His political enemies reacted angrily because he offered none. Both sides, in commenting on Mr. Nixon's television address last night, said the President had added little to the Watergate discussion—much less than almost everybody had expected.

Walter J. Hickel, the Nixon administration's first secretary of the interior, fired from the government in 1970, said in Alaska, "He's asking us to hope for the future, and telling us to forget the past, but the real questions

on America's mind still go unanswered."

Ralph Nader, the consumer advocate, called the speech "a cowardly and wholly evasive performance. He even blamed his present inability to govern on the Watergate controversy, which he has increased by rising above the law and not responding to the courts or the Congress. The speech added nothing new."

Frank Fitzsimmons, the president of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters and Mr. Nixon's most powerful supporter in the labor movement, said: "I thought it was wonderful, to the extent that he is still the President of the United States, and he knows it. I think the more sane American people realize his responsibilities, the more they'll be happy about his speech."

Sen. George S. McGovern of South Dakota, the Democratic presidential candidate who lost 49 states to Mr. Nixon last year, commented: "The one point made by Mr. Nixon which I most strongly endorse is his statement that the Watergate revelations should lead to a new demand for decency and dignity in American politics. But I reject Mr. Nixon's view that we can now leave to the courts the issues spotlighted by Watergate. We must recognize how dangerous it is to place political expediency, materialism and militarism above the claims of law and conscience."

### Shriver Traite

R. Sargent Shriver, who was Sen. McGovern's vice-presidential running mate in 1972, reacted heatedly to Mr. Nixon's suggestion that the spirit of Watergate derived from lawless protests of the 1960s. "What he shows is a total lack of moral sensitivity to the idea of civil disobedience. He has no conception of the morality of standing up for what you believe in, compared to undercover, devious efforts to serve a partisan cause."

The chairman of the Senate Watergate committee, Sen. Sam J. Ervin Jr., D., N.C., said he still believed Mr. Nixon must release tapes of White House conversations with Watergate figures.

"President Nixon is the one human being in the United States who can help us complete this investigation," Sen. Ervin said in Charleston, N.C. "He would perform a public service of the greatest importance by releasing these tapes."

Sen. Ervin denied that the hearings had become "increasingly absorbed in an effort to

## TV Provides 'Enemies' With Entertainment

NEW YORK, Aug. 16 (UPI).—About a dozen "White House Enemies" and 300 or so who wished they had made the official list, gathered at a New York restaurant last night in a long-planned celebration of their common status.

Coincidentally, President Nixon chose the same evening to deliver his Watergate address, providing those at "an evening with the enemies"—as the party was billed—with unexpected television entertainment.

They listened when Mr. Nixon began. Sometimes they snickered and guffawed. And the President's passing reference to the enemies list, disclosed by former presidential aides during the Senate Watergate hearings, brought loud applause.

Those attending paid \$30 each—\$20 for the party and \$10 toward the Reporters Committee for Freedom of the Press. Among the official "enemies" were authors Norman Mailer and George Plimpton, millionaire Stewart Mott and film producer Otto Preminger.

## Last-Ditch Talks Deadlocked; Chile May Move on Strikers

SANTIAGO, Aug. 16 (Reuters).—Last-minute peace talks between striking truck owners and the Chilean government broke down today only hours before the government was scheduled to use force to get the trucks back on the road, officials reported. The talks were held in bid to avoid a confrontation.

The officials said that the transportation minister, Gen. Cesar Ruiz, had demanded that the truckers return to work before further negotiations were possible. Gen. Ruiz also is the commander of the air force.

The truckers said that they could not return to work until the government dismissed Transportation Minister Under Secretary Jaime Patricovich.

They alleged that the official, Socialist whom they claim is determined to bring about nationalization of Chilean private transportation, is in a position to block any concessions made by Ruiz to end the strike.

Earlier today, the truckers said they would resist government moves to seize their vehicles. They have been on strike for 22 days. Before the talks started, Col.

Aguilar Lopez, the military commander for Santiago, had given the truckers in the province until 4 p.m. to return to work or face seizure of their vehicles.

Military commissioners have been appointed in the 25 provinces. The union, which represents the 45,000 truckers, and also the private bus and taxi owners, who have struck in support of the walkout, has vowed to defy any attempt to requisition the vehicles.

Meanwhile, police said today that large bombs were planted last night in the gardens of three U.S. diplomats' residences but were defused.

A spokesman for the U.S. Embassy said a number of smaller explosive devices also were found near the gardens and defused.

Leftist congressmen have said they will ask Congress to urge the expulsion of U.S. Ambassador Nathaniel Davies, who they allege was directing CIA backing of the truckers. They also alleged that the CIA was behind a series of bomb blasts on Monday which plunged half the country into darkness and interrupted a presidential broadcast.

implicate the President," as Mr. Nixon had said in his address. He said he hoped the committee's investigation would prove that Mr. Nixon is not implicated.

"I deeply regret the idea that President Nixon entertains when he said the committee wants to get him," Sen. Ervin said.

Sen. Ervin's office reported that a flood of telegrams had been received after Mr. Nixon's speech. Of the telegrams, the office said, 441 supported the committee's investigation and 88 endorsed the President's position.

Deputy Press Secretary Gerald L. Warren told newsmen that telephone calls and telegrams received at the White House had been "overwhelmingly in support of the President."

Members of the Nixon cabinet were enthusiastic about the President's speech. George P. Shultz, the Treasury secretary, praised the call "to rededicate ourselves to the exercise of public trust."

Earl L. Butz, the secretary of agriculture, said: "I'm sure tonight's talk will have gone a long way in restoring confidence in the President himself, in the presidency and in the very process of democratic government."

Some former Nixon aides were more reserved. Herb Klein, formerly the White House director of communications, said: "I don't think that one statement answers all the questions, but I think these will be answered in subsequent actions by the President."

George Romney, the secretary of housing and urban development in the first Nixon term, said Mr. Nixon "indicated he has learned some of the lessons of Watergate and campaign irregularities, but not all of them. I think he accurately sensed the public mood—mainly the desire to see the focus of attention on Watergate reduced. The public recognizes that there is no acceptable alternative but to continue to rely on him for leadership for the balance of his term."

For those who expected drama, last night's speech was a disappointment. Clark Clifford, a lawyer and confidant of Democrats, said he slept through the address.

J.F. Stone, a radical writer, said scornfully, "It is a speech Checkers would have found irresistible."

Joseph L. Raub, the vice-chairman of the Liberal Americans for Democratic Action, said the speech "wholly failed to answer the charges against him and his administration. ADA reaffirms its call for his resignation."

Gov. John J. Gilligan, D., Ohio, commented, "From the sermonette he read one would think he'd been removed 100 miles from the scene—or that he discovered it after thousands of years. He talked about the need for confidentiality—between lawyer and client, priest and penitent, husband and wife. He stopped short of the relationship between psychiatrist and patient, which his top staff went out of their way to violate."

His reference was to the burglary by White House agents of the office of Daniel Ellsberg's psychiatrist.

The Senate reaction—from Republicans as well as Democrats—was unfavorable. Sen. Barry Goldwater, a conservative Republican from Arizona, said: "In my opinion the President did not add anything to his other speeches that would tend to divert suspicion from him."

Sen. Jacob K. Javits, a liberal Republican from New York, commented that "the President's references to the Senate committee hearings as 'backward-looking' are most distressing. I welcome the call to meet the needs of the nation, but one of those needs is to find out who was involved in Watergate."

Sen. Edmund S. Muskie, D., Maine, said he was "not impressed. I find it difficult to understand how a President could be so totally ignorant of events involving the high officials in his administration."

Sen. Edward W. Brooke, R., Mass., said: "The President did not answer these serious charges with any specifics. We wanted facts, he gave us rhetoric. That the President could or would equate the cries and protests for equality, justice and peace of the 1960s—openly manifested—with the sordid and seditious Watergate violations of law surpasses my understanding."

Credibility Seen

George Bush, chairman of the Republican National Committee, called the speech "credible and very reasonable." Robert E. Strauss, his Democratic counterpart, said it "added nothing, and probably subtracted nothing from what we knew."

At his home in Huntsville, Tenn., the ranking GOP member and vice-chairman of the Watergate committee, Sen. Howard H. Baker Jr., said that the President's comments, "along with any future statements," will be given every consideration when the committee writes its report.

Two Democratic committee members voiced disappointment in the speech.

"It was a rebash in new language of what we had already uncovered at the hearings," said Sen. Joseph M. Montoya of New Mexico. "The fact that he urged the termination of the hearings is clearly an invasion of the separation of powers principal which he is using to keep the tapes in the White House."



STORMY WEATHER—A bolt of lightning striking the First National Bank of Seattle building during an electrical storm in western Washington this week.

## White House Claims Privilege To Protect Milk Case Memos

By George Lardner Jr.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16 (WP).—The Nixon administration contended yesterday that inspection of the White House papers by the judiciary, even in secret, would "do irreparable injury to the principle of the separation of powers."

Moving to protect the White House's flanks on the contested doctrine of executive privilege, Justice Department lawyers made the argument in a last-minute effort to block production of 67 official memos concerning the dairy industry and the government's controversial 1971 increase in milk-price supports.

U.S. District Judge William B. Jones had ordered the government to submit the documents today for his private inspection. The papers are being sought by consumer groups who charged in a lawsuit filed last year that the higher price supports were a payoff for early contributions to Mr. Nixon's 1972 re-election campaign.

The government asked for a stay of Judge Jones' order so that the decision could be contested before the U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals here.

Citing what they described as the White House viewpoint, the Justice Department asserted that "the mere production of these documents in camera creates a

substantial breach in the constitutional doctrine of separation of powers."

Compliance with Judge Jones' ruling, the government lawyers suggested, also could compromise the President's claims of executive privilege in the face of subpoenas by special Watergate prosecutor Archibald Cox and the Senate Watergate investigating committee.

"In view of the related questions of executive privilege now being adjudicated... in several other cases of great public importance, the subject is obviously one which should be preserved for appellate consideration without the necessity for interim compliance," the Justice Department contended.

Overriding White House protests in the milk-fund case after a July 27 hearing, Judge Jones ruled that the documents involving the dairy industry should be submitted to him so that he could determine which ones, if any, should be given to the consumer groups pressing the lawsuit.

A similar solution has been proposed by special Watergate prosecutor Cox, who is seeking a court order directing Mr. Nixon to turn over to a federal grand jury tapes of his conversations with White House aides about the Watergate scandal.

## Key Agnew-Probe Evidence Disclosed in Private Meeting

(Continued from Page 1)

Agnew when he was governor of Maryland and when he was Vice-President.

Mr. Green has told the prosecutors that he gave kickbacks to Mr. Agnew about five times a year until 1968 and slightly less often since he became Vice-President.

Mr. Green was said to be the strongest witness against Mr. Agnew thus far because of his reputation and the fact that he was one of Mr. Agnew's personal friends.

Mr. Green is president of Green Associates, Inc., an engineering concern based in Towson, Md. One of the concern's seven vice-presidents is Richard Beall, a brother of George Beall, the U.S. attorney for Maryland who is heading the investigation.

Mr. Mats is a partner in the Baltimore engineering consultants firm of Mats, Childs and Associates, and Mr. Wolff is president of Greiner Environmental Systems, Inc., a subsidiary of the J.E. Greiner Co., another engineering consultants firm. The Mats and Wolff concerns both won numerous contracts with the state while Mr. Agnew was governor.

The specific statutes on which the prosecutors have based their investigation are bribery, conspiracy, tax evasion and violation of the Hobbs Act, which deals with extortion.

Asked about The Times story, Mr. Agnew's press secretary, J. Marsh Thomson, said: "He's determined he's innocent and living up to the request of the U.S. attorney in full. The Times and its source, as far as I am concerned, is just more leaked information which the ACLU complained about," Mr. Thomson said.

The American Civil Liberties Union complained that leaks to the media "raise serious questions about the due process being accorded the Vice-President."

## Cannes Casino Robbed

CANNES, France, Aug. 16 (AP).—Masked gunmen with pistols and submachine guns held up the Cannes Casino early today and made off with 100,000 francs.

## Court Upsets A 1970 Nixon Pocket Veto

### Kennedy Wins Suit On Medical-Fund Bill

By Donald P. Baker

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16 (WP).—A pocket veto by President Nixon during the congressional Christmas recess in 1970 was ruled unconstitutional yesterday by U.S. District Judge Joseph C. Waddy.

The President's action had been challenged by Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, D., Mass., who personally argued the case before Judge Waddy on Feb. 23.

The judge ruled on the narrow question of whether the President has the right to pocket-veto—refuse to sign—a measure during a brief congressional recess. Sen. Kennedy successfully argued that the President's action deprived Congress of a chance to override the veto when it returned from the holiday.

"I'm delighted with Judge Waddy's ruling and see it as a strong new example of the vindication of the rights of Congress against the encroachment of the executive branch," Sen. Kennedy said last night.

The bill in question authorized Congress to appropriate \$225 million during fiscal years 1971, 1972 and 1973 for grants to help hospitals and medical schools set up departments to encourage the practice of family medicine.

### Disapproval Note

It was approved in the Senate by a vote of 64 to 1 and in the House by 346 to 2 and presented to the President on Dec. 14, 1970. On Dec. 23, Congress adjourned for five days for the Christmas holiday. Two days later, Mr. Nixon issued a memorandum of disapproval, announcing that he was withholding his signature.

Judge Waddy ruled that the President's action did not fall within the bounds of Article I, Section 7, Clause 2 of the Constitution, which provides for a so-called pocket veto. The pocket-veto clause is intended to permit a President to reject a bill during a congressional adjournment when he is "prevented" from using the normal veto, which involves returning the bill to Congress with his objections within 10 days of its passage.

The effect of Judge Waddy's ruling was to order the bill for the practice of family medicine into law by requiring the General Services Administration to publish it.

Because of the presidential action, Congress has appropriated only a token \$100,000 for the measure, but a spokesman for Sen. Kennedy said last night that he will seek to get the full amount included in the next Senate appropriations bill.

Judge Waddy gave the executive branch until Sept. 19 to comply with the order. Before then, his ruling can be appealed. Sen. Kennedy, chairman of the Senate Subcommittee on Health and a co-sponsor of the bill, had indicated earlier that he was prepared to carry his argument to the Supreme Court if necessary.

He had called the bill "the most important piece of legislation" ever pocket-vetted and the five-day 1970 recess the shortest in which a pocket veto had been used.

Judge Waddy did not address the question of how long a recess must be before a president may invoke a pocket veto, but he agreed with Sen. Kennedy's contention that as a senator he had been deprived of his constitutional right to vote to override a presidential veto.

The government had sought to make the President an "indispensable party" to the suit, and thereby, under the separation-of-powers doctrine, challenge the court's jurisdiction over the President. But Judge Waddy rejected that, saying the order sought by Sen. Kennedy "requires no action by the President."

## U.S. Lawmaker, Drug Expert, Arrested on Heroin Charge

LANSING, Mich., Aug. 16 (AP).—A Michigan legislator who played a key role in revamping the state's narcotics law has been charged with possession and use of heroin.

Republican State Rep. Dale Warner, 32, of Eaton Rapids, was released on \$5,000 bond last night after being arraigned in Lansing District Court.

"I can't comment on this thing. It's a judicial matter," Rep. Warner told newsmen as he waited for arraignment. Automatic pleas of not guilty were entered on his behalf.

Rep. Warner was arrested by

## Seizure Is Halted At Chrysler Plant

DETROIT, Aug. 16 (UPI).—Police entered a Chrysler Corp. plant yesterday and arrested two dissident workers who sparked a rebellion that halted production for more than 20 hours.

The takeover started early Tuesday when about 300 men refused to work in one section of the Mack Avenue stamping plant and blocked production elsewhere. By the time police entered the plant, the number of dissidents had dwindled to 30.

# Come to the flavor of Marlboro





## To Resupply for Later Drive

## Cambodia Rebels Seen Pulling Back

PHNOM PENH, Aug. 16 (AP).—Communist-led rebels today made a limited withdrawal for resupply south of Phnom Penh, but insurgent pressure continued to the northwest, Western military attachés said.

There was no indication on the ground of the halt in U.S. bombing operations that the city was threatened with an all-out attack.

Western military attachés said the Khmer Rouge rebels dog in

near the approaches to Pochentong Airport, 4 1/2 miles from the center of the city.

"There is very little going on politically," one attaché said. "The negotiations have to be on the ground here with whoever wants to come out from the faceless side."

## Strong Position

He said the Khmer Rouge are in a strong enough military position to dictate terms rather than negotiate. The insurgents control 80 percent of Cambodia and virtually surround the capital.

The attaché gave these reasons for the limited southern withdrawal.

● The insurgent forces have been fighting on the southern front since June 2. Their supply system is complex and fragile, and they used up what they had on hand. "Now, they've got to go back to reorganize," he said.

● The insurgents had only a few avenues of approach. American bombers inflicted serious losses on those approaches before ending serial attacks in Cambodia yesterday.

● The monsoon water table is rising rapidly, making it difficult for the Khmer Rouge to find infiltration routes.

"It is possible they will come back in the near future, but I have no timetable," the attaché said.

Col. Am Rong, chief spokesman for the Cambodian military command, said it "could be one or two months before they are ready for a push."

The spokesman said the government believes the insurgents may be having trouble finding recruits to fill their ranks. He claimed 10 more defectors came over to the government north of Phnom Penh and reported the peasants are increasingly unhappy with attempts by the rebels to impose communal farming methods.

## Insurgent Factions

Some American sources in Phnom Penh express the belief that the Khmer Rouge are not entirely on the side of the insurgents. They suggest that the longer Phnom Penh is under siege, the greater will become the differences between the various insurgent factions.

The rebel forces include nationalist and royalist factions as well as the Communist Khmer Rouge. And even the Communists are divided in their loyalties, although men trained in Hanoi are believed to dominate the leadership.

Field reports from the northern front said that anti-government forces heavily shelled a government outpost in the village of Chamchak Meas, 10 miles northeast of Phnom Penh, on the island between the Mekong and Tonle Sap Rivers.

## Vietnam Train Attacked

SAIGON, Aug. 16 (AP).—Communist-led troops tossed hand grenades and fired small arms at a train on South Vietnam's central coast and a few hours later Viet Cong forces attacked government outposts 15 miles southwest of Saigon, the Saigon command reported today.

A communiqué said 79 cease-fire violations were committed by the Communists late yesterday and early today, bringing the total to 21,696 since Jan. 27.

Nine of the enemy were killed and two government troops wounded in action on the outskirts of Ben Luc district town southwest of Saigon, the command reported.

The command said two civilians were killed and 19 persons, including four government soldiers, were wounded in the train attack.

## Thai Border Reinforced

BANGKOK, Aug. 16 (Reuters).—Thai Army reinforcements have been rushed to provinces bordering Cambodia following yesterday's American bombing halt, military sources said today.

The sources said Ubon, Si Sa Ket, Surin, Burirum, Prachin Buri, Chanthaburi and Trat Provinces were placed under a tight guard to prevent possible infiltration of Cambodian Communist insurgents.

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## U.S. Using High-Flying Jets To Track Cambodian Rebels

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16 (AP).—The United States is using a high-altitude reconnaissance plane to minimize danger from anti-aircraft weapons while keeping track photographically of insurgent movements in Cambodia, Pentagon sources said today.

The plane is the SR-71, a long-range strategic reconnaissance jet aircraft which flies above 80,000 feet and is said to be capable of surveying an area about as big as Florida in an hour's operation.

The SR-71, which can reach speeds of 2,000 miles an hour, is based on Okinawa.

## General's Remark

Use of the SR-71 over Cambodia became known after Lt. Gen. Daniel James, a Pentagon spokesman, told a briefing that the United States had sent fewer than a dozen unarmed cargo and reconnaissance flights there since the end of all U.S. combat activity in Indochina yesterday.

Gen. James said none of the U.S. planes has been under fire. He declined to identify the type of aircraft flying reconnaissance over Cambodia.

Meanwhile, defense sources said the United States also is operating reconnaissance craft over

## N.Y.C. Food Cost For Family of 4 Up 3.9% in Week

NEW YORK, Aug. 16 (NYT).—The average cost of feeding a family of four in New York City shot up 3.9 percent during the first week of August to \$56.94, up \$2.13 from the week before, the Department of Consumer Affairs reported yesterday.

It was the sharpest rise in a 37-item market guideline since weekly city reports began on May 3. A major price increase was that for chicken, up 24 percent in a week and 48 percent since President Nixon ended the food-price ceilings, except for beef, on July 18. Bacon, pork chops and eggs—all protein alternatives to beef—also showed major increases.

The commissioner of the Consumer Affairs Department, Betty Furness, said a pound of frying chicken had increased in cost from 62 cents just before the control was removed to 92 cents on Friday. Bacon has risen from \$1.43 a pound to 1.77 in the same period, or 23 percent; pork chops from \$1.07 a pound to \$1.06, or 23 percent, and eggs from 81 cents a dozen to \$1.04, or 28 percent.

Nationwide, an upturn in cattle slaughter—and in the resulting beef supply—was reported for the fifth day by the Department of Agriculture, with yesterday's kill estimated at 103,000 head. It was 5,000 more than a week ago, although 20,000, or 18 percent, less than a year ago.

The Department of Agriculture reported 170 meat plants closed, 725 with reduced operations as of Tuesday, and 11,157 employees laid off.

## Hungarian Leads Chess; Foes Tied

PETROPOLEIS, Brazil, Aug. 16 (UPI).—The Soviet Union's Efim Geller and Brazil's Henrique Mecking drew in yesterday's top contest of the International Chess Tournament. The day was devoted to adjourned games.

Mr. Geller and Mr. Mecking agreed to a draw after 52 moves of a suspended 12th-round game. The half point each gained put them in a tie for second place with 10.5 points, behind Hungarian Lajos Portisch, who leads with 11 points after 15 rounds. Mr. Portisch did not play yesterday.

Two rounds remain to be played. One and one-half points separate the first six men. The top three players in the 18-man tournament will advance to the Tournament of Candidates which next year will designate a challenger to world chess champion Bobby Fischer.

## Dublin to Turn St. Patrick's Day Into Fete for All Ireland's Heroes

DUBLIN, Aug. 16 (AP).—St. Patrick's Day will have a more solemn tone from now on, the Irish government has decreed.

Premier Liam Cosgrave's coalition government declared yesterday that the March 17 celebrations, as of next year, will be a day of national commemoration for all who died for Ireland and all victims of civil strife.

The decree, aimed at turning the normally festive day that marks the introduction of Christianity into Ireland into an official ceremony, brought swift and unfavorable reaction from many Irishmen.

It will, in effect, streamline scores of localized ceremonies for

## Viet Cong Hit Saigon Role In Cambodia

PARIS, Aug. 16 (UPI).—The Viet Cong said today that South Vietnamese troops, disguised as volunteers, have been sent by Saigon into Cambodia to bolster its defense effort.

The accusations drew a prompt counter-charge from a South Vietnamese cabinet member that the Communist Vietnamese have sent "thousands" of their own fighting troops and political agents into both Cambodia and Laos.

The reports of troops already having moved into Cambodia were denied both by the Saigon government and the U.S. Embassy in Saigon. A State Department spokesman said today that "I think we know the facts in this matter," but did not directly support Saigon's denial.

The reciprocal recrimination highlighted today's 21st negotiating session between Viet Cong and South Vietnamese diplomats at suburban La Celle-Saint-Cloud. The meeting has lightened rather than eased the deadlock gripping the parley since it started five months ago to try to organize a referendum in South Vietnam.

Viet Cong Minister of State Nguyen Van Hieu said South Vietnam has long been threatening to "bring in troops to try to save the Phnom Penh regime, which already is crumbling."

"You have already sent to Cambodia some 10,000 of your own soldiers disguised as volunteers to be used as mercenaries in the pay of the United States," Nguyen Van Hieu said.

Nguyen Van Hieu, South Vietnam's deputy premier, said North Vietnam has kept a fighting force of 300,000 men inside South Vietnam even after the Jan. 27 peace and cease-fire accord.

He said: "In addition, in violation of Article 20 which clearly stipulates the withdrawal of foreign troops from Laos and Cambodia, your side continues to send tens of thousands of troops and cadres to intensify your military effort in these countries."

## Souvanna Meets Red Negotiator

VIENTIANE, Laos, Aug. 16 (UPI).—Premier Souvanna Phouma met for an hour today with the chief Communist Pathet Lao negotiator, Phoumi Vongvichit, in an attempt to break the deadlock in talks to set up a coalition government, sources close to Prince Souvanna said.

No details of the meeting were disclosed, but the sources said Prince Souvanna was upset over hardening in positions by both the Pathet Lao and rightist elements of his own government.

The sources said the key issue in the stalemate is police and troop security in Vientiane and the royal capital of Luang Prabang, with a dispute over which side would have responsibility for guarding major government installations.

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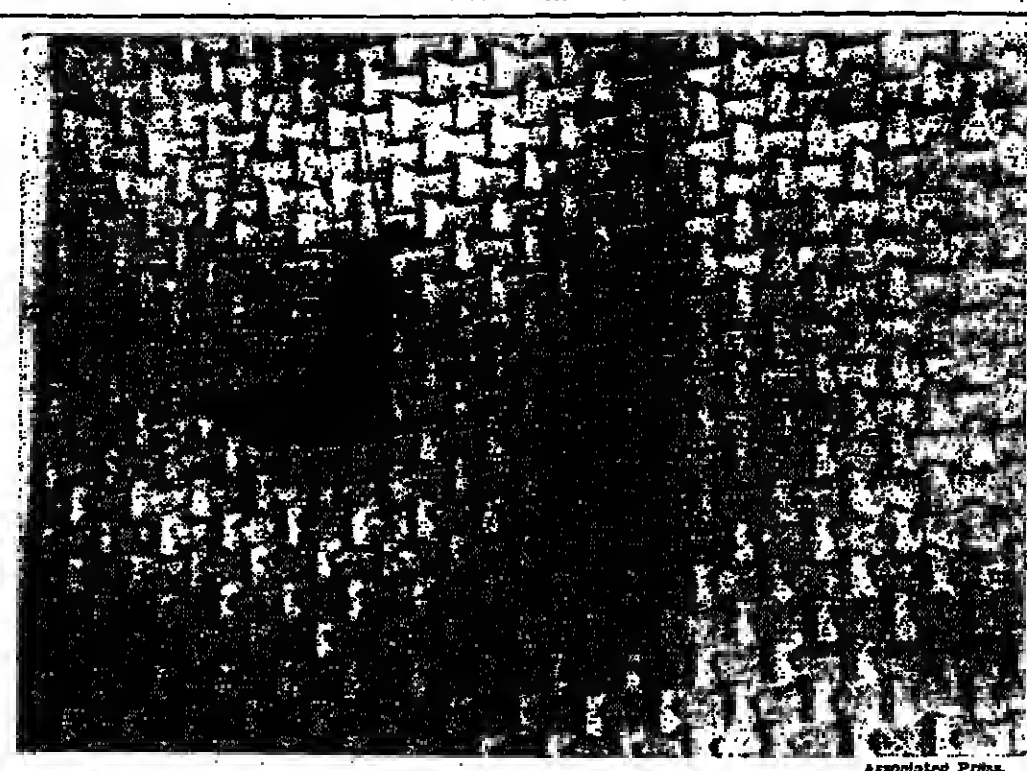
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SOUND MAN—A technician checking one of the sound-proofing walls in a laboratory at Sunnyvale, Calif., where Westinghouse is measuring the noise made by gears for a new class of U.S. Navy destroyers. Two walls and the ceiling of the test chamber are made of special foam blocks which, the engineers say, eliminate outside noise and make possible accurate noise-level measurement.

## To Save Most Lip Factory Jobs

## France Offers New Plan for Watch Firm

PARIS, Aug. 16 (Reuters).—The French government tonight announced a new plan for salvaging the Lip watch company, which was run by its workers for nearly four months, and said that production would start again by Oct. 1.

But Industrial Development Minister Jean Charbonnel said the government would lay off between 250 and 300 of the nearly 1,300 employees.

Mr. Charbonnel said in a nationwide television broadcast that he considered two plans for Lip.

"First of all, a return to legality is imperative. There is no compromise on this point," Mr. Charbonnel said.

"But one thing remains, that is to say the restitution of assets held by workers, but this matter can be discussed between people showing good will," the minister said.

The workers are reported to have taken 60,000 watches from the factory as a bargaining weapon in their negotiations with the authorities.

Mr. Charbonnel then recalled that the government had decided to break up the Lip firm into three, and possibly four, companies.

"The directors named to run these companies will negotiate with Lip's employees. They will have to discuss notably the terms of their contracts," Mr. Charbonnel added.

The workers took over the

factory, railroad men in many regions of the country stopped work in protest today and service was disrupted.

More than 35 persons, including a score of policemen, were listed as injured early today after last night's battling. Ten demonstrators were arrested.

Workers in Besançon today took over the municipal sports arena to turn it into a new workshop.

Representatives of the 1,300 Lip employees said they will complete conversion of the indoor arena into a makeshift watch-making plant during the weekend and start turning out 100 to 200 watches a day on Monday.

Trade union leaders of the Lip personnel said their salesmen will continue to sell the watches throughout France in spite of a warning by an appeals court that the Lip factory has been closed pending settlement of the bankruptcy litigation and sales of the watches by the evicted employees is illegal.

Georges Seguy, secretary-general of the Communist-led General Labor Confederation, and Edmond Maire, secretary-general of the French Democratic Workers Confederation, said at a meeting attended by 6,000 persons that the occupation of the Lip plant by police and its closure Tuesday heralded a future wave of conflicts over labor issues.

Mr. Seguy and Mr. Maire were to participate tonight in a protest meeting at Paris's Labor Exchange against the seizure of the plant after the workers had run it for 119 days under a self-management scheme.

Meanwhile, French journalists associations protested the arrest, detention and alleged brutalizing by police of two Agency France-Presse and one Progrès de Lyon newspaper reporters. The three said they were beaten and forced to sit crouched on the floor with their hands clasped over their heads throughout the night Tuesday, while covering the Lip events.

Charles Schmitt, prefect of the Doubs department, telephoned apologies to Jean Marie, AFP chairman.

Mr. Schmitt announced his decision in a speech yesterday, saying that he would remain as SCIC president for at least another year. He had announced last month that he was resigning, effective today, because of the SCIC's lack of financial support, difficulties in managing its national effort with a small staff and his desire to devote more time to being pastor of his church.

The board—meeting here during the SCIC's 17th annual convention—decided yesterday to try to eliminate the reasons for the resignation rather than seek someone else to fill the office.

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## Obituaries

## Fred Gipson, 65, U.S. Author, Noted for 'Hound-Dog Man'

MASON, Texas, Aug. 16 (AP).—Fred Gipson, 65, the author of "Hound-Dog Man," "Old Yeller" and other adventure stories written for both children and adults, died Tuesday morning at his ranch home near here.

Mr. Gipson's tales of animals and children, often set in the scrub country of Texas where he was born and grew up, achieved both enormous popularity among readers and substantial critical success.

"Fresh and unassuming, natural and humorous" was the way Ollie Everett, writing in The New York Times, described his first and one of his most enduringly successful novels, "Hound-Dog Man." It is the story of a hunt filled with details of wildlife and youthful fantasies.

Mr. Gipson wrote in what another critic called a "raw-hide style" larded with phrases out of the Southwest vernacular, and still another called "the deceptive artistry that conceals art."

Summing up his work once, Mr. Gipson said that his books appealed to "the primitive in both children and adults." He added:

"For this [his books] are physical stories, involving wild animals, the beauty of an unspoiled landscape, and the unspoolable and often cruel forces of nature. My feeling is that man has only recently emerged from the savagery of the primitive to enter the savagery of civilization."

Mr. Gipson, who was born on a farm near here, majored in journalism at the University of Texas.

Later, he worked for newspapers in Texas and wrote for Western and hunting-and-fishing magazines. His first book, "Fabulous Empire; Colonel Zack Miller's Story," published in 1946, was the story of the 101 Ranch (and Circus) of Oklahoma. It was well received but Mr. Gipson became much better known with "Hound-Dog Man" three years later.

Like several of his other books, "Hound-Dog Man" was made into a motion picture, "Old Yeller," which he adapted as a screenplay, was produced by Walt Disney. It was a box-office success.

His later books included "Big Ben," "Savage Sam," "Recollection Creek," "The Home Place" and "Cowhand."

Richard Tregaskis

HONOLULU, Aug. 16 (AP).—Author and journalist Richard Tregaskis, 56, was pulled from the water at a beach park here yesterday, an apparent drowning victim.

A swimmer noticed Mr. Tregaskis floating face down about 20 feet from the beach and pulled him ashore, police said. Efforts to revive Mr. Tregaskis failed.

Mr. Tregaskis, who lived in Honolulu with his wife, Moana, was the author of many books, including "Chipsa Bomb," in 1967, "Vietnam Diary" in 1968, and "Guadalcanal Diary" in 1969.

He was born in Elizabeth, N.J., and graduated from Harvard University in 1938. He was a correspondent in the Pacific, Mediterranean and European theaters during World War II.

Harry E. Green

NEW YORK, Aug. 16 (NYT).—Harry E. Green, 66, formerly board chairman and president of Lone Star Industries, Inc., of Greenwich, Conn., died Tuesday on a visit to Virginia Beach, Va. He lived in New Orleans.

Ray I. Morrison

PORT LAUDERDALE, Fla., Aug. 16 (NYT).—Ray I. Morrison, 75, a former vice-president of the Bethlehem Steel Corp., died at his home here yesterday.

Mr. Morrison was president of the Buffalo Tank Corp., which he founded in 1929. It became a division of Bethlehem Steel in 1946.

Carlyle H. Black

NEW CANAAN, Conn., Aug. 16 (NYT).—Carlyle H. Black, 86, who retired in 1962 as chairman of the Connecticut State Bank, died here yesterday.

Death Toll Rises In Monsoon Flood In Subcontinent



## THEATER

Unobserved Centenary  
Of Vsevolod Meyerhold

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS (UPI)—This year marks the centenary of the birth of Vsevolod Meyerhold, one of the century's great theatrical creators, an event that is apparently to receive little recognition or tribute.

However, two books on Meyerhold have appeared recently in English: "Meyerhold on the Theater" (Elli and Wang, New York), a translation of his writings and "Meyerhold's Theater of the Grotesque" (University of Miami Press).

His life and work may be officially forgotten, but he remains an influence on all who work in the theater today.

For 40 years—from his actor days in the late '90s until his arrest and imprisonment in 1938—Meyerhold was the stormy petrel of the Russian stage, his fame and influence becoming international. He had eloquent eulogies in Gordon Craig and Bertolt Brecht. In the United States, George Jean Nathan was the first critic to write of one of his productions which he had seen in St. Petersburg. The Meyerhold theories are a key to the present avant-garde theater of Jerzy Grotowski and Peter Brook.

One of eight children, the son of a provincial brewer of German origin and a cultured Russian mother, he was born in Pensa. His early education was entrusted to his mother who taught him the piano and awakened his love of the arts. Second to his love of music was his fascination with the famous theatrical troupes which came to his native town on tours and in the local theater which he joined as an actor when he was 18.

**Drama Classes**  
In the fall of 1895 he entered law school at the University of Moscow, but soon abandoned these studies to join the drama classes of Nemtsovich-Danchenko and Stanislavsky. Upon graduation from this training group, he and a fellow student, Olga Knipper, Chekhov's future wife, were invited to join the company of the Moscow Art Theater then being formed.

Meyerhold played Treplev, the idealistic poet who calls for new forms of drama, in the first production of "The Sea Gull" and was befriended by Chekhov. Stanislavsky, recognizing the young actor's talent, placed him

in charge of the theater's experimental studio, but he was so opposed to Stanislavsky's insistence on realism that he formed an independent troupe, giving non-realistic productions of Ibsen, Hauptmann, Chekhov, Ostrovsky and the symbolic plays of Maeterlinck, the Polish dramatist Przybylski, and Schmitzler.

The actress Komissarzhevskaya, hailed as the Russian Duse, engaged him as her director and for her he staged an epoch-making production of Sologub's "The Triumph of Death" which banished footlights and brought the play into the auditorium. But their association was a stormy one and she finally dismissed him, complaining that he wanted to "dehumanize" performers, turning them into the marionettes of the super-director.

An independent mounting of Alexander Blok's "Show Booth" made him an idol of the symbolist school and Telokovsky, manager of the imperial theaters, hearing that Meyerhold had almost killed everyone with his innovator's frenzy, engaged him at once and a series of tradition-shaking productions were seen in the official theaters of St. Petersburg.

In producing Moliere's "Don Juan," he decided to recreate the atmosphere in which the presentation had taken place at the court of the Sun King. He removed the curtain and footlights. He created a semicircular proscenium that cut deeply into the auditorium. He left the lights on in the hall during the presentation, lowering them for only certain pathetic passages. The stage was illuminated by huge standing chandeliers with candles. He adopted the proscenium attendant from the Japanese theater. Negro boys in livery performed the roles of "the people in black," arranging the stage in full view of the audience and ringing a silver bell to announce intermissions. Two prompters in wigs and stylized costumes came out of the wings and sat down behind ornate screens.

Meyerhold's staging of Gluck's "Orfeo ed Euridice" revolutionized opera development in Russia. Here, too, he intensified the device of constructing his interpretation to recreate the period in which the author lived. He rejected the search for the illusion of antique reality and instead re-



Meyerhold, 1920, during campaign for theatrical "October."

vived the "antique" style of the artists who were Gluck's contemporaries in the 18th century. His productions of Strauss's "Elektra" at the Imperial Maritime Theater sought to reconstruct the recently discovered Mycenaean culture in contradiction of the Hofmannsthal libretto.

In 1911, Diaghilev invited him to Paris to stage D'Annunzio's "Le Martyre de Saint Sebastien" for which Debussy composed the music and Bakst designed the decor, a starring vehicle for Ida Rubenstein. In his St. Petersburg studio Meyerhold experimented with all forms of drama, classic and modern, the commedia dell'arte, Greek tragedy, the theater of 18th-century Spain, 19th-century India and of 17th-century Japan. He also edited a theatrical magazine in which he outlined his theories, while producing at the Imperial theaters the works of Gogol, Sologub, Gorki, Wagner, Tolstoy, Calderon, Pinter and took up motion picture direction, making two films: "The Picture of Dorian Gray" and "The Strong Man" from Przybylski's novel, appearing as Lord Henry in the former.

It was during the premiere of his stylized production of Lermondov's "Masquerade" at the Alexandrinsky theater in February, 1917, that street fighting broke out and the first shots of the revolution were heard. Some have found the pre-1917 aestheticism of Meyerhold irreconcilable with his post-1917 political stand, but from his early youth—from his first reading of Chernyshevsky's "What Is to Be Done?"—he was a social as well as an artistic rebel.

**A Conference**  
When in December, 1917, only a month after the Bolshevik take-over, Lunacharsky, the appointed chief of public enlightenment, invited prominent Russian writers, painters and actors to a conference on the arts. Meyerhold was one of the few who accepted. He was elected to head the theater section and in 1918 joined the Communist party. The same year he presented the first Soviet drama, "Mystery-Bouffe," a fantastic political satire by Mayakovsky, the futurist poet. Meyerhold now demanded a theatrical October which would sweep away the old theater of Russia and establish the new, but this was not encouraged by Lunacharsky, who was determined to preserve the best of the traditional, such as the Moscow Art and Maly Theaters.

Meyerhold proved to be often left of center in the new regime. Nadezhda Krupskaya, Lenin's wife turned dramatic critic, complain-

ed of his distortion of the text of Verkharen's "The Dawn" for several seasons he indulged in agitprop vehicles often calling for audience participation. Trotsky attended one of these and took part, but a visiting American dramatist, Elmer Rice, found them akin to evangelistic Gospel meetings. Classic comedies—such as Ostrovsky's "Farewell"—and modern plays such as Gorky's "The Magnificent Cuckold"—were drastically revised to serve as social satire. Meyerhold, however, ever adventurous, soon tired of blatant propaganda.

**Gogol**  
The chief oeuvre of his post-revolutionary work came in 1928 with his glittering version of Gogol's "Inspector General." He transformed the corrupt country town in which an impostor, mistaken for the dreaded investigator, finds lush pastures into a reflection of imperial St. Petersburg. His theory of "bio-mechanics" was illustrated in the artificial, marionette-like comportment of the players who moved as figures in a nightmare. Language and gesture were subordinated to an abiding rhythm. The grotesque groupings, the dazzling performance by Meyerhold's wife, Zinaida Raikh, as the mayor's wife, the use of recurring music made the ensemble a masterpiece of theatricality that the director had long preached.

When Stalin imposed socialist realism on the arts of the Soviet Union, Meyerhold was lost, though he struggled bravely for some years. Several of his projects were forbidden by the censors and he begged Mayakovsky to write plays. Mayakovsky complied with "The Bedbug," an ironic view of the future, and "The Bath," a stinging lampoon of Soviet bureaucracy. Following the failure and official condemnation of the latter, Mayakovsky committed suicide. In the early 1930s Meyerhold revived "Masquerade" in Leningrad, directed Tolstokhov's opera, "The Queen of Spades" and a beautiful "Le Dame aux Camélias" in the style of impressionist paintings.

In January, 1938, the Meyerhold theater was liquidated, but Stanislavsky generously invited his old rival to come back to work at the Moscow Art Theater. He made his last stand at the First All-Union Congress in Moscow in June, 1938, making a fiery address denouncing the stifling monotony that official socialist realism had brought. "In hunting formalism," he proclaimed "you have eliminated art."

This speech, in journalist Harrison Salisbury's opinion, was the last open appeal for honesty in art, for creative freedom, that was to be heard in Moscow for nearly 20 years.

The next day Meyerhold was arrested and disappeared and shortly afterwards his wife was found murdered.

## Arts Agenda

The 60th birthday of Benjamin Britten will be celebrated Sept. 2 by a London Proms concert performance of his opera "Gloriana" by the Sadler's Wells company under the musical direction of Charles Mackerras. Heading the cast of the performance at Royal Albert Hall are Ava June as Queen Elizabeth I, Don Garrard as Raleigh, Jennifer Vyvyan, Derek Hammond-Strood and David Hillman.

The season in London's South Bank concert halls opens on an exotic note with a program of Indian music by the starist Anand Ali Khan on Sept. 9, and "Omoide" traditional music of Ghana with Ghanaian drummers under Mustapha Tetter Addy, on Sept. 12, both in Queen Elizabeth Hall. The season at Royal Festival Hall begins Sept. 16 with the London Philharmonic Orchestra under Josef Krips and Leonard Rose as cello soloist in a Searle, Schumann, Brahms program.

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## MUSIC

## Witherspoon at Home in London

By Henry Pleasants

LONDON, Aug. 16 (UPI)—The abiding impression left by Jimmy Witherspoon as he whistles, wails, growls and shouts his way through two sets a night at Ronnie Scott's club in Soho is that "Spoon" has come home, not so much to London, where he is no stranger, but to the blues.

He sees it almost that way, but not quite. He feels rather that now, working in a true blues repertoire after 30 years as a professional singer, he has come into his own, and that his own has come into its own.

It's not that he ever left the blues. But he was born—in Gurdoo, Ark. In 1923—at an awkward time for a blues man. It was too late to be a contemporary of Jimmy Rushing and Big Joe Turner in the heyday of Kansas City big band blues, and too early to be one of the urban rhythm and blues singers of a subsequent generation.



Jimmy Witherspoon.

## Looked Down On

"Blues were kind of looked down on when I was growing up," he recalled. "To young blues they represented a racial past that they didn't want to hear about, and to young whites, until Elvis Presley and rock 'n' roll came along, they meant nothing at all. Besides that, my family was very religious, and among church-going folk the blues were considered low-down and evil."

"So the first time I sang in public, at an amateur night in Gurdoo when I was 7, I sang a pretty ballad, 'You're Sweet as a Red Rose in June.' We moved to Los Angeles when I was still a boy, and then I was trying to sing like the Ink Spots. But, believe it or not, L.A. was full of blues."

"I was washing dishes at the Owl Drugstore at 8th and Broadway, and after work I'd wander into Lovejoy's at Vernon and Central Ave. and listen to Charlie Christian and Leo Watson and Art Tatum. Sam Stewart and Tiny Grimes were with Tatum then, and what I heard was music to my ears."

"Big Joe Turner had a club in L.A. and he became my idol. Come to think of it, L.A. was just as much a blues town as Kansas City. I heard Lowell Fulson there, and Wynonie Harris and Charles Brown and John Lee Hooker. They may not have come from L.A., but they worked there. Another was T-Bone Walker, the first blues singer-quartermaster to go electric. He was also the first to call me up on stage to see what I could do."

Jimmy Witherspoon joined the Merchant Marine in 1941, and it was in Calcutta, of all places, that he first sang blues in public. That was in a concert for GIs by the Teddy Weatherford Band. He

knocked them out with "Around The Clock," which had been a hit for Wynonie Harris. It was a turning point.

## In Europe

He returned to the United States and joined the Jay McShann Band, staying with them for four years. In 1950 he had a record bit with "Taint Nobody's Business." He toured Europe with some of the biggest names in jazz, astonished to find Europeans more receptive to the blues than Americans. A great success at the Monterey Festival of 1959 heralded the good news. The American kids were catching on.

"Since then, and particularly in the past few years," he said, "things have been getting better and better, and the success of white singers working in the blues idiom, or something close to the blues, has had a lot to do with it. Our music has become respectable for both blacks and whites. I have never felt so confident, so much at ease, singing my music in my way for every kind of audience as I do right now."

An important part of what makes Witherspoon feel at ease is a sensational 21-year-old white guitarist, Robben Ford, whom he discovered about a year ago at a club in Palo Alto and who has been with him ever since. He

## Geneva Church

The next program in the Centennial Musical Celebration of the Emmanuel American Episcopal Church in Geneva will be a jazz concert on Sept. 11 featuring the Vieux Carré Jazz Band and the Paul Thommen (piano), Jacques Fleury (bass), Philippe Stahl (drums) Trio with Martine Steiner as vocalist.

makes no bones about it: "I'd been looking for a partner like that for 18 years. This boy is the greatest blues guitarist I've ever heard, and I guess I've heard them all. And he can sing, too!"

Playing for Witherspoon isn't easy. He is famous for his way of lagging behind the beat, and for his sudden changes from shouting to whispering, and for taking time out for ad lib asides in the manner of Ethel Waters and Pearl Bailey. Others have lagged behind the beat, of course, notably Louis Armstrong, Joe Turner and Bullie Holiday. But Jimmy Witherspoon lags further behind, and at slower tempos.

"I've never heard blues sung so slow," I told him.

"That's what my drummer says," he replied. "Last night at Ronnie's he was working away with the brushes while I was hiding my time, and he whispers to me, 'Spoon, when you coming in?' Well, I'll come in when the time is right for me."

It is time, incidentally, to change the title of one of his hits at Ronnie Scott's. It's called "Past 40 Blues." Jimmy Witherspoon was 50 on Aug. 16, but the only blues he is singing are those he sings on stage.

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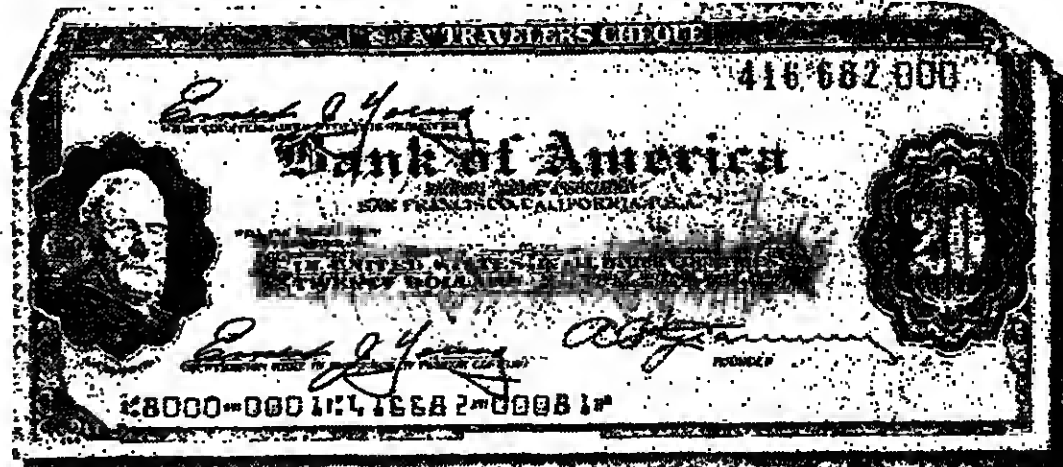
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## The Dilemma Remains

President Nixon addressed himself eloquently to the dilemma of an America "mirrored in Watergate." But he did not resolve the dilemma, nor, apparently, quite grasp its essence. For what is at issue now is not the guilt or innocence of sundry individuals, which could be decided by the courts. Rather, it is the presidency itself: Mr. Nixon's conduct of it, and his relationship with Congress, the judiciary and the American people.

Naturally, Mr. Nixon's personal involvement in what he concedes were "acts that have no place in our political system" is a matter of great concern. His argument that preservation of the confidentiality between a President and his advisers is a "vital principle" which, if breached, could "cripple all future Presidents," has merit. But he offered no practicable answer to the corollary question: what of the effect upon the presidency—and the country—if testimony affecting the integrity of the office, and the person holding it, remains merely clouded by contradictions?

But even beyond that thorny topic, which should not be incapable of reasonable solution, lies the plain fact that Mr. Nixon has accepted "full responsibility" for "abuses" that occurred during his administration. They were committed by men chosen by him and by extra-legal agencies created by him, and involved other agencies created by law, concerned with tasks essential to the nation's security and well-being.

More, the "abuses" by these individuals and groups were revealed at a time when the respective roles of executive, legislative and judicial branches were being tested by the last bitter days of an unpopular and unsuccessful war, and by deep divisions over the appropriation and spending of federal funds. It was inevitable that the "abuses" for which the President took responsibility should affect his influence in other areas where he claimed responsibility, especially where this claim is disputable.

Mr. Nixon referred on Wednesday night to his "mandate." It was not an unqualified mandate, despite his personal triumph, since he still confronted a Democratic Congress. And it is a mandate that Watergate and its implications have reduced, if the polls are correct, to the support of his policies by fewer than a third of the American people.

This is the real dilemma. The presidency of Richard Nixon is deeply wounded, and not by those who would "exploit" Watergate (although there are many such) but by the administrative machinery Mr. Nixon formed and failed to keep in order. This is not something that can be referred to the courts, and forgotten. It is not something that is capable of easy, or dramatic, healing. At best, it will involve slow, perhaps fumbling, adjustments by all concerned. And a first step would be a full recognition by Mr. Nixon himself, preferably in public but at a minimum in private, that the buck really stops in the Oval Room.

## Pitiless Giant

Before Congress finally called a halt this week, the United States dropped 7.5 million tons of bombs on Indochina over a nine-year period, more than three times the amount of explosives dropped by American planes during World War II. A half-million tons thundered down on the peaceful countryside of Cambodia, devastating a nation of peasants whose overwhelming desire was to be left alone and in peace.

What have been the results of this most massive and costly aerial assault in the history of warfare? Unquestionably, it helped pave off temporarily defeat for American-backed forces in the Indochina states, particularly during last year's Communist offensive in South Vietnam and in recent fighting around the Cambodian capital of Phnom Penh.

American air power did not, however, prove capable of breaking the will of the North Vietnamese, not even when last winter's merciless bombing of the North was stepped up to include the teeming urban centers of Hanoi and Haiphong. Nor was bombardment capable of smashing indigenous guerrilla forces. On the contrary, the indiscriminate cruelty of such attacks served only to generate hatred for the United States and the regimes it supports. Internationally, this wholesale use of almost unchallenged aerial might by a great

Western power against poor, rural Asian countries produced not respect but repugnance, projecting the image of a pitiless, foolhardy giant.

Congress and the public have accepted the reality that the bombing is a grotesque failure. They perceive that it cannot make up for the inability of administration-supported regimes in Indochina to win the allegiance of their people and fight their own battles—that its effect is to inflict further harm on the United States and the peoples it seeks to help. The President, however, still refuses to acknowledge these unpleasant truths.

Within hours of the cease-fire mandated by Congress, Mr. Nixon was again warning Hanoi that he would take "appropriate action" if North Vietnam attempted to overturn a settlement which is, in fact, no settlement at all—one which almost inevitably will break down sooner or later. Although the President indicated he will "work with Congress" his persisting belligerence and his administration's record of arrogance and deceit in regard to military interventions in Indochina leave no room for complacency. With the courts apparently determined to remain aloof from the battle over presidential war powers, only an alert and determined Congress can prevent another tragic exercise in futility.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Hypocrisy and Hope

The unanimity with which the United Nations Security Council condemned Israel for skyjacking an Iraq-bound passenger plane was a justified and measured response by the international community to a misguided act of illegality in the skies.

The vote itself, in which the United States joined, will have minimal practical effect since the Israeli government had already declared itself impervious to condemnation from a body which is always quick to censure Israel but usually finds itself tongue-tied when Arab transgressions warrant rebuke. Nevertheless, the debate preceding the vote could, in an ironic way, lead to a highly beneficial result in world councils, for it exposed blatant hypocrisy on both sides of an issue that affects the safety of all world air travelers.

Arab states which had long and vehemently opposed any international sanctions against states that support aerial piracy found themselves demanding sanctions against Israel. Regulating these demands for "retribution" were the United States and Israel, for years the most militant advocates of strong anti-hijacking action, including sanctions against offending nations.

Since the international community had previously failed to establish enforceable sanctions against air pirates and those who aid them, it would clearly have been unjust—and probably unenforceable—to single out Israel for *ad hoc* punishment now. Capricious, one-sided actions are never a foundation for international law.

But the position taken by the Arab partisans in the Security Council debate has opened a worthwhile opportunity in diplomacy which should not be missed. If the Arabs are serious about wanting sanctions against aerial terrorists—not just when Israel is at fault—they can demonstrate it by supporting efforts to put teeth in existing anti-hijacking treaties at the meeting of the International Civil Aviation Organization this month in Rome.

Recent transgressions against international air travelers by Israel and the Arabs have conclusively demonstrated that no one can be safe unless the international community drops the partisan perspective through which this problem has been viewed for too long. All terrorist acts, regardless of the cause or the country of the transgressors, must be dealt with firmly and decisively.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

### In the International Edition

#### Seventy-Five Years Ago

August 17, 1898

PARIS—Although some foreign governments express a desire for us to have an "open door" policy in our new possessions, no such policy will be adopted in any American possessions. Congress has not the right to make different customs and laws apply to different parts of the Union. Those trade privileges enjoyed by the possessions shall belong to American citizens.

#### Fifty Years Ago

August 17, 1923

DUBLIN—De Valera's dramatic arrest at Ennis, County Clare, yesterday was quickly followed by the Republicans placing three more candidates in the field in this constituency, which still remains one of the principal Republican hotbeds of the country. It is taken for granted that the Free State Government's drastic action may cost some seats; he is the center of adulation of the Republican throng.



## The World Commodity Inflation

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON—The inflation now raging in this country and the rest of the world derives chiefly from soaring commodity prices. So the U.S. strategy of turning on the production spigot makes sense.

It should check prices after a once-only increase sometime this year. The big difficulty is that the administration has not developed a fall-back position against the possibility that the present strategy might fail.

The commodity-based character of the present inflation is absolutely clear. The more traditional sources of inflation—wage-push and demand-pull—have been relatively quiet. Wages, in particular, have held in bound. The big settlements for the rubber workers and teamsters this year brought increases of only about 4 percent.

Demand as a whole is strong but not overwhelming. Some parts of the economy are still not running at capacity, and unemployment, at 4.7 percent, is not all that low.

By comparison the commodity figures have been going through the roof. The Dow Jones commodity index, which covers fibers and rubbers as well as foodstuffs, has jumped by 60 percent since January.

### Diverse Reasons

Corn, wheat and soybeans have had something like threefold price rises in the past year. Live-stock costs, which move in ratio to feed prices, have risen so much that there is now no incentive for farmers to market meat.

Diverse reasons explain the rise in commodity prices. Bad harvests last year, and perhaps again this year, have made Russia into a major importer. A change in Pacific temperature cut down the catch of anchovy—a major source of meal.

For the first time since the war, there has been a simultaneous economic boom engaging all the major non-Communist na-

tions—the United States, Japan, West Germany, France, Britain and Canada. Personal incomes have risen, and there is a disposition to buy more meat.

Additionally there has been undoubted speculation. Governments uncertain about future supplies—Russia, China and Japan—have been bidding up prices at a furious pace.

The obvious remedy for this trouble is to increase production, and the Nixon administration is now going all out. The farm bill signed by the President last week removed the few legislative restrictions on output, and emphasized incentives to grow more food and fiber.

Presumably American farmers will respond with effort and investment. To be sure the present increase in farm prices would not be rolled back. But the rise would stop in late fall after a once-only surge. The commodity inflation would not spill over into wage demands, and the administration would thus have a chance to put together a general Phase-5 policy for holding the line on further inflation.

### Nickel Wisdom

But the architect of this policy, Secretary of Agriculture Earl Butte, is more a master of nickel wisdom than a prophet. He and other economists in the administration have repeatedly been

wrong in the past. They could easily be wrong again.

It could well be that American farmers are confused by the gyrating prices. In that mood they could continue to hold stuff off the market, thus goading further the speculative frenzy. So it would make sense to have a fall-back position. The best fall-back position is to restrict American exports of foodstuffs.

That would assure some stocks for this country at a lower price, while rationing the rest to foreign customers. The foreigners, with at least a certainty of some access to American stocks, would not go off the deep end in speculation. In this country we would be saved the tremendous food costs that, by eating so much of disposable income, could topple the boom into a recession.

There is no requirement for such a policy right now. But it would be a good idea to begin preparations by setting up a system of export licensing. The difficulty is that Mr. Butte, in the self-confidence of his nickel wisdom, has taken up a stance that seems to exclude the preliminary steps which have to be taken now just in case the present policy fails. So while it doesn't have to be, it may be that once again the administration will be caught short when the inflationary crunch comes.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials, but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

## Letters

### Slaughter

It is very obvious to me that some subversive group is out to slaughter our President and at the same time taint the image of America all over the world. Certainly we have become a laughing stock abroad, but, of course, this is what the opposition wants. Making much ado about nothing and the American public is eating it up and tragically enough they honestly believe Watergate is a fool word.

What about Elsborg? Didn't he steal top government papers from the Pentagon? And yet he went scot-free. And what about the Mafia who has been running the country, carrying on illegal businesses and making millions without paying a dime in taxes—why doesn't someone get to the bottom of that story? Because of fear!

They fear Mr. Nixon, too, but for a different reason. He has the country at heart and has done so much good—but who remembers that now?

Poor Mr. Pulitzer would roll over in his grave if he knew his coveted prize was given for such un-journalistic rot.

R.O. LUCAS.

Canary Islands.

### Irresponsible Damage

They claim they are investigating to find the truth, but they produce opinions, unfounded allegations and distorted facts. Who is interested in listening to these showmen of the Watergate committee who are trying for cheap publicity while spending U.S. taxpayers' money recklessly.

Irresponsible damage has been done to the U.S. reputation in the world, because of the irresponsible conduct of the Watergate hearings and the partisan press articles in The New York Times, the International Herald Tribune and other newspapers, mostly featuring accusations against President Nixon. The question is, when do we finally learn the true facts about Watergate and when are the hearings stopped so that confidence in the U.S. government can be restored?

President Nixon's accomplishments cannot be denied by any honest person, but what are the accomplishments of the Watergate committee members, who have been unknown to many Americans, with the exception of Sen. Sam Ervin for his "finger" role in finishing the then Sen. McCarthy?

RUTHARD BROHM, Mannheim.

### Safety

In the case of Richard Nixon none of the categories applies, and accordingly he is, at least temporarily, safe. My own judgment is that having the unexpected appearance on the scene of the ex-chancellor Giscard d'Estaing, waving divine privilege for the purpose of documenting Richard Nixon's guilt, Nixon is safe.

## The Nixon Defense—And Counter-Attack

By James Reston

NEW YORK—President Nixon left the Watergate crisis about where it was before he spoke. He rejected both the advice of those who urged him to mount a counter-offensive against the Senate investigating committee and those who urged him to confess error and seek reconciliation. In short, he re-defined the conflict in different words. But he didn't remove it or even change it.

His main theme was that he didn't know about the Watergate burglary or the cover-up. And that nobody except John Dean had suggested that he did, he argued. So now that all these charges have been argued over television for weeks, let's all get on together to more important things.

This was not the appeal of a president who felt trapped or defeated. He looked drawn and a little sad, but his argument was that of a man who felt he was still very much in command. He seemed to be saying, now that I've explained it all to you, let's put our differences aside and get on to other things, but in fact he introduced not a single new fact, answered none of the major ambiguities or contradictions of the Ervin hearings, but merely proclaimed his innocence, and appealed for trust.

### Background

The President spoke in a paradoxical situation. It was the first day of peace for America after nine years of the Indochina war. The dollar, twice devalued in the last year and a half and badly battered in recent weeks on the world money markets, began to rally in the week before the President spoke, and the U.S. balance of international payments finally showed a surplus in the second quarter of 1973 just before he went on TV.

Still, mainly because of the Watergate scandals, the President's rating in the popularity polls dropped on the day before his speech to the lowest level of any president in the last 30 years—only about 31 percent of those questioned in the Gallup Poll saying they thought he was doing a good job.

His performance in this situation was quite different from his handling of previous personal crises. In his earlier explanations of the Watergate scandals, he talked about his personal responsibility for creating an atmosphere in which his staff had been too zealous.

This time, while repeating that he took responsibility for whatever was done in his name, he blamed the atmosphere of the sixties, the anti-war demonstrators, and their supporters in press, radio and television for establishing the notion that their higher ends justified illegal means. Unfortunately, he suggested, some of his own people made the same mistake in the 1972 election, but they were merely following the mistaken lead of the dissidents of the sixties. It was all wrong, but it was somebody else's fault, and certainly not his.

There was another unmistakable theme in the President's speech. This was that the Ervin committee and the press, radio and television were going on and on reporting the Watergate affair, not because it was their duty to report the facts, but

the best interests of the republic will require the resignation of the President, there would be low-something like the Eagles' stampede. The next morning the Chicago Tribune (say) would be calling for the resignation then the Los Angeles Times then another senator... with a forthright call for resignation would prove very nearly irresistible.

It is for this reason that I studies carefully Goldwater's pronouncements on the matter. He moves with his characteristic integrity and candor, and so tempt for demagoguery. In opinion, as given in a recent interview, Nixon should not resign nor be impeached. He by no means uncritical—he thinks Nixon should release the tape he thinks Nixon should revise relations with Congress, thinks Nixon should recapture the leadership of Western nations, but he doesn't think he should step down. My judgment of it is that Goldwater's is, at the moment, the deciding vote.



## BUSINESS

## FINANCE

## Strikes, New Tax Cited

## U.K. Growth Rate Suffers Setback in Second Quarter

LONDON, Aug. 16 (AP-DJ).—Britain's economic growth rate was more than halved in the second quarter, official statistics showed today, but a government source said the figures may have exaggerated the trend.

He pointed out that second-quarter output in the steel and auto industries was hurt by strikes. In addition, first-quarter figures were pushed up and second-quarter statistics depressed by the consumer-spending spree that preceded the introduction of value-added tax on April 1.

The index of gross domestic product, as measured by output data, rose an estimated 0.74 percent to 135.5 in the second quarter from the first, against a 1.59 percent increase to 134.5 in the first quarter from the fourth quarter of 1972. The second-quarter increase implies an annual rate of about 3 percent, against a rate of over 6 percent indicated by the first-quarter figure.

Excluding the effect of these distorting factors, the source said, the index might have shown a 1 percent increase in the second quarter. He estimated output growth for the year, based on the rate in the first and second quarters, at about 4.5 percent, close to the government's 5 percent goal.

## Gain in Value of Dollar Cut As Price of Gold Jumps \$9

LONDON, Aug. 16 (AP-DJ).—The dollar rose against European currencies today, but its gains were pared in the late afternoon as gold prices advanced.

The dollar rose very sharply in the morning following publication of the improved U.S. balance-of-payments figures.

The dollar rose as high as 10.5075 deutsche marks before closing at 2.48, a gain of about 10.5075 pence from yesterday. It made comparable gains against most other European currencies.

At the London afternoon fixing, gold was set at \$108 an ounce, up very sharply from \$96 in the morning and \$94 yesterday afternoon. The price later eased under some profit-taking to \$100 1/2 bid, \$102 offered.

A Zurich bullion dealer said that gold prices recovered after there had been some forced liquidation of margin accounts in Switzerland.

Investors can buy gold on credit like any other commodity, putting up perhaps 30 percent of the value of the purchase. However, they are required to add more funds to bring the account up to its required margin.

A dealer said that when prices declined earlier this week, some accounts became so undermargined that there was forced liquidation of gold holdings, which drove prices down even further.

LONDON (AP-DJ).—The late or close interbank rate for the dollar here, Aug. 16, 1973.

Today Prev. Chg.

100 Sfr. 2.4850 2.4850 — 0.00

100 Swiss Fr. 26.35 26.35 — 0.00

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## Philips' Net Soars 46.7% In 6 Months

Says Talks With Dow Have Been Concluded

EINDHOVEN, The Netherlands, Aug. 16 (AP-DJ).—Net profit rose 45 percent in the second quarter and 46.7 percent in the first half at Philips' Gloeilampenfabrieken, the company reported today.

Philips also announced that it and Dow Chemical Co. of the United States have ended talks on Dow's taking a participation in the Philips chemical division.

The two companies reportedly failed to agree on the function and scope of Philips' agro-chemicals sector.

Philips said that its net profit in the first quarter rose to 203 million guilders about \$78 million from 140 million guilders a year earlier, representing 1.51 guilders a share compared with 1.02 guilders.

In the first half net profit was 389 million guilders, or 2.90 guilders a share, up from 265 million guilders, or 1.93 guilders, a year earlier.

Sales in the quarter were 5.4 billion guilders, up from 4.7 billion guilders, while turnover in the half year rose to 10.5 billion guilders from 9.1 billion guilders.

Members of the board said that for the full year sales are now expected to increase by 11 to 12 percent, up from the earlier forecast of 8 percent.

It was also reported that for the first time in many years profit as a percentage of sales crossed the 4 percent mark in the second quarter, rising to 4.2 percent from 3.3 percent a year earlier.

Board members added that exports to the United States were about unchanged, despite the devaluation of the dollar.

—BASF Profit Rises

LUDWIGSHAFEN, West Germany, Aug. 16 (AP-DJ).—BASF AG said today worldwide consolidated pre-tax profit rose to 538 million deutsche marks in the first half from 401 million marks a year earlier.

Consolidated sales increased to 6.8 billion marks from 5.6 billion marks, BASF said.

—Carrington Net Gains

LONDON, Aug. 16 (AP-DJ).—Net profit at Carrington Vynella Ltd. rose by 86.7 percent in the first half ended June 30, the textiles concern reported yesterday.

Carrington said earnings totaled £2.8 million compared with £1.4 million in the year earlier period. Sales rose to £29.9 million from £14.5 million.

The company declared an interim dividend of 0.525 penny, equivalent to 0.75 penny gross, up from 0.5 penny a year earlier.

Order books indicate that the upward trend will continue in the second half, the company reported.

—IOS Link Denied By Shareholders' Defense Group

BERLIN, Aug. 16 (AP).—A West Berlin company rejected today allegations made at the Geneva hearing of former IOS chief Bernard Cornfeld yesterday and denied it was "the prolonged arm" to his collapsed financial empire.

The Geneva magistrate's court approved a three-month extension of custody for Mr. Cornfeld, charged with fraud, dishonest management and inciting to speculation during his time with the now defunct Investors Overseas Services.

Peter Ristau, manager of the International Association of Shareholders in IOS Funds (IASIF) here, said his firm also has nothing to do with Mr. Cornfeld's successor, Robert Vesco.

"Money collected by the IASIF did not flow into the pockets of Mr. Vesco," the statement added. It said IASIF represents "1000 former IOS shareholders all over the world and a circular letter mentioned in the hearing was drafted in Berlin and sent out with a Düsseldorf address."

During the hearing it was alleged that the company which offered its services in reclaiming IOS investors' losses had the letters typed in an IOS office and transported to Germany to be mailed there.

## FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

## VEBA Sees Celsenberg Take-Over

VEBA, the West German power, mining and oil company, expects its planned take-over of Celsenberg will be successfully concluded by the end of this year, chief executive Rudolf von Bennigsen-Foerster reports. But detailed talks have yet to take place. He told the annual meeting that VEBA believes that the creation of a large German mineral oil company should be achieved as quickly as possible and welcomed the government's plans for this. The government is VEBA's largest shareholder. The take-over will not bring Germany any more crude oil reserves, but, he said, it would create a financially strong group that would strengthen Germany's negotiating position and also boost the efficiency of the German oil exploration company, Deminor. He forecast that VEBA should be able to pay "at least" an unchanged dividend of 16 percent for the current business year. Group earnings this year should be between 10 and 15 percent higher than in 1972.

Commercial Union Assurance (CU) of London has increased its bid in the take-over battle for Delta-Lloyd Verzekeringsgroep of the Netherlands, of which it holds slightly over half the capital. CU raised its offer to 178 guilders (about \$64.50) per Delta-Lloyd share from the 150 guilders it bid on Aug. 6. The new offer tops by one guilder a share the bid made Tuesday by Nationale-Nederlanden for Delta-Lloyd. Nationale is Holland's largest insurance company, and Delta-Lloyd is second largest. CU says it already controls 50.6 percent of Delta-Lloyd's capital. The CU bid had the endorsement of both Delta-Lloyd management and workers.

Chrysler to Finish New Plant

Chrysler plans to spend \$125 million to finish its partially built assembly plant, with opening scheduled for mid-1975. Construction on the Pennsylvania plant was halted in 1968. Chairman Lynn Townsend would not say what type of car would be built there, but noted it would be designed to handle two sizes of cars and some trucks. The company could "abort" the planned renovation as late as this fall, but Mr. Townsend doubts this would be necessary because he believes the car market is "exceptionally strong." He was noncommittal on when the company plans to build its own, domestic subcompact car instead of selling Japanese cars under Chrysler's label.

Japanese Plan Singapore Ventures

Fujitsu, one of Japan's largest electronic firms, plans to set up a joint venture in Singapore with Mitsui & Co. to manufacture communications equipment, electric components and electronic equipment, beginning this December. The new concern, Fujitsu (Singapore) Pty Ltd., is to be owned 85 percent by Fujitsu and the rest by Mitsui, which is one of Japan's largest trading companies. Plans call for the new concern to export the products to Japan and neighboring Asian countries, besides marketing in Singapore. Also investing in Singapore is Sumitomo Chemical

Co., which plans to construct a huge petrochemical complex on two nearby islands. Development costs could reach \$1 billion, Singapore officials report.

Analysts Warn Against Stock Purchases

Drug Industry Probe Worries Wall St.

NEW YORK, Aug. 16 (AP-DJ).—Wall Street is beginning to really worry about drug stocks, a group that has been clinging to high price-to-earnings multiples and enjoys heavy institutional interest.

In recent days, some of the stock prices have been dropping sharply. Analysts say some of the selling is coming from portfolio managers, particularly in mutual funds, who want to nail down realized capital gains in one of the few market groups where gains are available.

But the concern over drug stocks goes deeper. Last week, Harold N. Cheffetz, analyst at J.E. Oliphant & Co., removed all buy recommendations on drug stocks.

Yesterday clients of Auerbach, Folak, Richardson, a research firm, received essentially the same message. Auerbach analyst Ken Blair, in a report to clients, recommended that all purchase programs in the drug sector be held in abeyance.

While neither analyst recommended sale of the drug stocks, both expressed greatest concern about the possibly harmful effect on drug holdings of hearings on industry pricing and other practices by a committee headed by Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, D., Mass., this autumn.

"The hearings could put a lid on multiples of drug stocks and possibly bring about a contraction," says Oliphant's Mr. Cheffetz.

Specifically taken off the buy list at Oliphant were Eli Lilly, Schering-Plough, Upjohn, A.H. Robbins, G.D. Searle, American Home Products and Syntex.

"We're not recommending sale of any drugs," emphasizes Mr. Cheffetz, but short-term we can see a negative reaction that would bring the multiples of most drug stocks down." Many drug stocks have been selling at 30 to 45 times estimated 1973 earnings.

At Auerbach, Mr. Blair is recommending long-term positions be maintained, especially in high-quality stocks with intact earnings trends. Mr. Blair puts American Home Products, Merck, Schering-Plough, Squibb and Warner-Lambert in that category.

"Nevertheless," Mr. Blair adds, "we recommend that purchase programs be held in abeyance until we have a clearer picture of the probable legislative outcome and market response to the hearings."

In a related development, it was learned today that the Food and Drug Administration has decided to seek postponement of a crucial confrontation with the drug industry that threatened to force many popular prescription cough and cold remedies off the market.

The stakes in this industry-government battle are high. Drug companies sell an estimated \$180 million a year in prescription cough and cold compounds.

The FDA has challenged the effectiveness of 23 cough and cold products and until recently appeared ready to ban the drugs if companies failed to comply with

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## N.Y. Prices Dip Slightly After Early Rally Fails

By Vartanig G. Varian

NEW YORK, Aug. 16 (NYT).—The stock market started out today with a brisk gain and then stumbled in late trading on the New York Stock Exchange to finish with a small loss. It marked the 12th decline in the last 14 sessions, as measured by the Dow Jones industrials.

Wall Street analysts attributed the early-morning flourish to the latest improvement in the balance of international payments for the United States. The deficit readings of recent years have been a key factor in the dollar's declining exchange rate against most of the other major currencies.

President Nixon's long-awoiled address on the Watergate scandal appeared to have little impact on the stock market. However, for several months, hearings conducted by the Senate Watergate committee had contributed to the dramatic decline in stock prices.

The Dow industrials, ahead by 7 points at the end of the first half-hour of trading, slipped steadily today to end with a loss of 1.43 points at 872.74.

Pharmaceutical stocks were hit by heavy selling. A. H. Robbins fell 2 1/2 to 30 3/4; Eli Lilly was 7 1/8, off 1 1/8; Schering-Plough 79, down 3; Upjohn 88 1/4, down 5 3/4; G. D. Searle 31 7/8, off 1; American Home Products 42, off 1 1/8; Syntex 91, down 9 1/8; Merck 84 3/4, off 7/8; Squibb 95 1/2, off 2 1/2; and Warner-Lambert 44, off 1 1/8. The Dow Jones news service and the Wall Street Journal quoted analysts' warnings that hearings on the

industry this autumn could have a harmful effect on the stocks. Among the volume leaders in retreat were Bausch & Lomb, down 2 3/4 to 52 1/2; General Mills 31 1/4 to 53, and USLIFE 1 1/4 to 23 1/2.

McDonald's, which received bearish press comment, sagged 2 1/4 to 60 1/2. However, volatile Superior Oil spurted 8 to 220.

Gold mining issues also moved ahead, strongly following a big rise in the price of bullion in London.

Prices declined in light trading on the American Stock Exchange. The Amex index dipped 0.01 to 22.96, while declines topped advances, 27 1/2 to 347. Turnover amounted to 1.71 million shares, compared with 1.57 million a day earlier.

Syntex, the most active stock, sagged 9 1/8 to 91. It was one of the many drug firms suffering from bearish construed news.

In over-the-counter trading, the NASDAQ industrial average was off 0.21 to 97.31.

Bonds closed strong, with closing quotes around the highest levels of the session. Gains ranged to one point in corporates, and even higher among governments.

## Grain Prices Drop in U.S.

From W. H. Hatches

CHICAGO, Aug. 16.—Prices on the key commodities markets, which broke sharply yesterday after weeks of record-shattering advances, continued to decline today on the huge Midwestern exchanges.

The market break came at midday yesterday after wheat for future delivery rose the 20-cent-a-bushel daily limit to the almost magical level of \$5.14 for 60 pounds of grain deliverable next month. As if by some signal, buyers suddenly turned into sellers and daily permissible limit declines were posted in the grains, soybean, livestock and industrial commodities markets.

One Chicago trader described yesterday's action:

"The momentum of 12 limit advances in wheat carried all the deliveries in that pit to the roof again in minutes. September wheat hit \$5.14. Oh, my God, I

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 1)

## Wheat Production In EEC Expected To Drop in 1973

BRUSSELS, Aug. 16 (AP-DJ).—Wheat production in the Common Market this year will apparently drop below the 40.1 million tons of 1971, but there may be a record crop of corn, EEC statistics showed today.

The corn crop in 1971 totaled 14.1 million tons. Barley, rice and sugar beet production also appear on the rise. Rain in July was reported to have improved prospects except in southern France and Italy.

The 1973 crop figures, assembled Aug. 8, were tentative. Information on the barley crop was incomplete, the report said, largely because of the lack of reports from Britain. The total harvest of grain is due to be lower than last year's 103.9 million tons.

—Fixed Rates Said 'Dangerous' Now

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16 (Reuters).—An influential congressional panel today warned that a return to fixed money rates around the world now would be a mistake.

The joint subcommittee on international economics analyzed the floating money rates which have been in effect since earlier this year. It concluded that a return to fixed rates backed by massive intervention would be "futile and dangerous" before an agreement can be reached for a new international monetary system.

The subcommittee said that fixed rates would result in problems of market stability, impediments to international trade and investment, competitive exchange rate movements and problems with domestic economic policy-making.

Percentage change against dollar from central rates set by the 1971 Smithsonian agreement as follows:

by Morgan Guaranty Trust Co. The figures are based on currency quotations from New York.

A: Free; B: Commercial.

Today Prev. Chg.

100 Sfr. 2.4850 2.4850 — 0.00

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## New York Stock Exchange Trading

[illegible]

## U.S. Commodity Prices

NEW YORK, Aug. 16.—Cash		CORN					FROZEN PORK BELLIES					
prices in primary markets as regis-		Sep	3.274	3.274	3.274	3.274	3.274	Feb	78.57	79.60	78.57	78.57
tered today in New York were:		Dec	3.351	3.351	3.351	3.351	3.351	Mar	77.20	78.43	77.65	77.45
		Mar	3.428	3.428	3.428	3.428	3.428	May	77.25	77.85	77.60	77.90
Commodity and month		May	3.500	3.500	3.500	3.500	3.500	Jul	75.00	75.65	74.70	75.10
			2.251	2.251	2.251	2.251	2.251	Aug	71.80	72.50	71.40	72.40

SOYBEANS					
34 1/2	AUG	9.95	9.95	9.95	10.35
59	Sep	8.85	8.90	8.62	8.61
	Nov	8.25	8.32	8.21 1/2	8.21 1/2

### New Highs and Lows

[illegible]

Advan Inv	Inslico pfA	RioGran
AlaPow pf	lowa Powt	Stl cuS

7.287y	Jan	20.75	21.05	20.75	20.75	21.75	AmHess pl	JerC 9.30p	Bierra
.18	Mar	20.25	20.50	20.35	20.35	21.25	Amer Can	Johns Marv	Skaggs
1.817y	May	19.72	19.95	19.72	19.72	20.72	Bank of NY	Lahman Cp	Stallay
	Jul						Burl North	LevFd Inc	SanCar
							Carrier of	Lamb Mfg	South

**SOYBEAN MEAL**

Cluett Pore	Matsushita	Southern
Colson Gas	MoPrt Cem	Sawind
Conn GMA	MoRuh Svc	BoNW E

Dec	246.00	252.00	248.00	248.00	252.00	ConEdis p/C	Mont Pow	SHOI
Jnn	244.00	250.00	244.00	244.00	259.00	Conr Can	Munslngw	Sprrnk
Mar	240.00	240.00	240.00	240.00	255.00	Conr Oil	Murphy GC	Texaco
May	240.00	247.50	240.00	240.00	255.00	Crocker Nat	Nat Genl	TEXTET
Jnl	237.50	247.00	237.50	237.50	252.50	Dillon Cos	NYS R.Roof	Thorn

Dreyfus Co	NIM 3.90pf	Transm
Duplan Cp	NarStaPw	Tucson
Dun 3.75pf	NorthSim pf	Univ

July	Aug	267.09	267.50	263.00	265.50	262.00	EastAirt.	ONPow pfb	Un EI
	Oct	263.00	270.00	265.00	267.70	265.00	ExCellio	Paca Incsh	US FO
	Dec	273.00	275.50	269.00	272.20	269.00	Fidelity Fin	Peoples Gas	US Gy
March	Feb	279.00	279.94	274.00	276.50	277.50	FidUn Bncp	Ph EI 420pf	UnTel
							Electricone	Blitshrm. Co	UnV In

Ft Penna	Potom Elec	VaEP
Flinht pfb	PubSvc EG	VaEP

Dec.	Oct	201.00	291.50	287.50	288.50	286.50	Gen Motors	PubSvc	Ind	VAEP
75.15.							GenCorp Inc	Pub Svc	NH	Warn
							Gerber Pd	Questor		Warn
							GoldWt Fin	RepFin	Svc	Westc
51.00.	Aug	54.17	56.17	56.17	556.77	557.17	GISU 4.40pf	Revers	Cap	Weymb
75.15.	Oct	57.77	57.77	57.77	557.77	558.77				

Hack Weir	RCA cv4pf	Will R
Impw 4.70pf	Rexurd pfB	Winnd

	Apr	58.0	56.9	56.0	558.07	559.07
Jan.	Jun	57.91	57.97	57.97	557.97	558.97
Sept.	Aug	56.67	56.67	56.67	556.67	557.67

Sales: Aug 18; Oct 43; Dec 232; Feb  
 \*Feb 18; Apr 18; June 18;

LONDON, Aug. 15 (Reuters)

Aug	71.00	71.00	70.30	70.30	672.00
— 35					
— 30					
— 15					
Oct	74.15	74.15	74.15	74.15	676.10
Nov	78.10	78.10	78.10	78.10	680.10
Dec	82.10	82.10	82.10	82.10	684.18

North Sea off the east coast  
England.

**LIVE HOGS**

and informed sources indicate  
probably could be tapped

Dec	\$4.25	\$4.55	\$4.25	\$4.35	\$4.55
Feb	\$4.25	\$4.55	\$4.25	\$4.35	\$4.55
Apr	2.70	\$2.70	\$2.70	\$2.70	\$2.70
Jun	\$2.90	\$2.90	\$2.90	\$2.90	\$2.90
Jul	\$2.55	\$2.55	\$2.55	\$2.55	\$2.55

lion cubic feet (820,000  
meters a day.

3.67 April 43; June 42; July 01; Feb 1941

-1972- Stocks and Bonds										-1972- Stocks and Bonds									
High	Low	Open	Close	P/E	Div.	Yield	High	Low	Open	Close	P/E	Div.	Yield	High	Low	Open	Close	P/E	Div.
100	98	99	100	10	1.00	10.00	100	98	99	100	10	1.00	10.00	100	98	99	100	10	1.00
101	99	100	101	11	1.10	11.00	101	99	100	101	11	1.10	11.00	101	99	100	101	11	1.10
102	100	101	102	12	1.20	12.00	102	100	101	102	12	1.20	12.00	102	100	101	102	12	1.20
103	101	102	103	13	1.30	13.00	103	101	102	103	13	1.30	13.00	103	101	102	103	13	1.30
104	102	103	104	14	1.40	14.00	104	102	103	104	14	1.40	14.00	104	102	103	104	14	1.40
105	103	104	105	15	1.50	15.00	105	103	104	105	15	1.50	15.00	105	103	104	105	15	1.50
106	104	105	106	16	1.60	16.00	106	104	105	106	16	1.60	16.00	106	104	105	106	16	1.60
107	105	106	107	17	1.70	17.00	107	105	106	107	17	1.70	17.00	107	105	106	107	17	1.70
108	106	107	108	18	1.80	18.00	108	106	107	108	18	1.80	18.00	108	106	107	108	18	1.80
109	107	108	109	19	1.90	19.00	109	107	108	109	19	1.90	19.00	109	107	108	109	19	1.90
110	108	109	110	20	2.00	20.00	110	108	109	110	20	2.00	20.00	110	108	109	110	20	2.00
111	109	110	111	21	2.10	21.00	111	109	110	111	21	2.10	21.00	111	109	110	111	21	2.10
112	110	111	112	22	2.20	22.00	112	110	111	112	22	2.20	22.00	112	110	111	112	22	2.20
113	111	112	113	23	2.30	23.00	113	111	112	113	23	2.30	23.00	113	111	112	113	23	2.30
114	112	113	114	24	2.40	24.00	114	112	113	114	24	2.40	24.00	114	112	113	114	24	2.40
115	113	114	115	25	2.50	25.00	115	113	114	115	25	2.50	25.00	115	113	114	115	25	2.50
116	114	115	116	26	2.60	26.00	116	114	115	116	26	2.60	26.00	116	114	115	116	26	2.60
117	115	116	117	27	2.70	27.00	117	115	116	117	27	2.70	27.00	117	115	116	117	27	2.70
118	116	117	118	28	2.80	28.00	118	116	117	118	28	2.80	28.00	118	116	117	118	28	2.80
119	117	118	119	29	2.90	29.00	119	117	118	119	29	2.90	29.00	119	117	118	119	29	2.90
120	118	119	120	30	3.00	30.00	120	118	119	120	30	3.00	30.00	120	118	119	120	30	3.00
121	119	120	121	31	3.10	31.00	121	119	120	121	31	3.10	31.00	121	119	120	121	31	3.10
122																			



# New York Stock Exchange Trading

[illegible]

## INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

## ADVERTISEMENT

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed. The International Herald Tribune cannot accept responsibility for them. Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied to the IHT: (d)-daily; (w)-weekly; (r)-regularly; (ir)-irregularly.

[illegible]

## Tokyo Exchange

Авг. 16, 1973

International Stock Indexes				Aug. 16, 1973		
				Price	Prior	
				Fov	Yrn	
				Asahi Glass	350	Matsui Ind Wks 980
				Oriental Cement	255	Mitsubishi Ry 11
				Dai Nippon Ind	345	Nissai Corp 538
				Fuji Bank	381	Mitsui C. 535
				Fuji Photo	326	Mitsubishi 588
				Hanatai	323	Nippon Den 211
				Honda Motor	700	Sharp 245
				K. Ichi	673	Shimada 1100
				2nd Air Lines	370	Sumitomo Corp 4370
				Kanemi P. A.	840	Suntomo Sbk 50
				Kan Smp	358	Taiwan Ind 270
				Korea Ryers	360	Tokai Chem. 340
				Kumatsu	365	Toshiba 278
				Kyushu Ind Wks	477	Toshiba Marine 257
				Matsui E Ind.	097	Toshiba 745

*This announcement is under no circumstances to be construed as an offer to sell or as a solicitation of an offer to buy any of these securities. The offering is made only by the Prospectus.*

## NEW ISSUE



**\$300,000,000**

# Export-Import Bank Of The United States

## Five-year 8.35% Debentures, Series 1978-B

**Dated August 28, 1973**

**Dec 28 1978**

**Price 100%**

(plus accrued interest from August 28, 1973)

These Debentures are direct obligations of the Export-Import Bank Of The United States ("Eximbank"), a wholly owned corporate agency of the United States. Interest on the Debentures is subject to Federal Income Taxes. Assuming that Eximbank continues to meet certain requirements, interest received from Eximbank on the Debentures will be treated as gross income from sources without the United States under Section 861 (a)(1)(B) of the Internal Revenue Code. The Debentures are not subject to the Interest Equalization Tax. The Debentures are "qualified export assets" of a Domestic International Sales Corporation, provided they are purchased within 90 days after the initial public offering of any part of this issue, and subject to certain limitations contained in proposed Treasury regulations. It is ex-

pected that the Debentures in definitive form will be available for delivery on or about August 28, 1973. The Debentures are issuable in registered or coupon form in denominations of \$5,000, \$10,000, \$25,000, \$100,000, \$500,000, and \$1,000,000. Interest on the Debentures is payable semi-annually on February 28 and August 28 in each year. The principal of, together with the last installment of interest on, registered Debentures is payable upon surrender of such Debentures at the head office or branch of any Federal Reserve Bank. Checks for interest on registered Debentures (other than the last installment of interest) will be mailed. Principal of and interest on coupon Debentures are payable at the head office or branch of any Federal Reserve Bank. The Debentures are not redeemable prior to maturity.

The Attorney General of the United States has stated in an opinion dated September 30, 1966, that Eximbank's contractual liabilities constitute general obligations of the United States backed by its full faith and credit and that persons in whose favor it has incurred contractual liabilities in accordance with law "have acquired valid general obligations of the United States, and are therefore in a position to reach beyond Eximbank and its assets to the United States for a source of payment, if necessary."

*Copies of the Prospectus may be obtained in any State in which this announcement is circulated from only such of the undersigned or other dealers or brokers as may lawfully offer these securities in such State.*

Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith <small>Incorporated</small>	The First Boston Corporation	Salomon Brothers	Morgan Guaranty Trust Company <small>of New York</small>
EuroPartners Securities Corporation	The First National Bank of Chicago	E. F. Hutton & Company Inc.	Aubrey G. Lanston & Co., Inc.
Mellon Bank, N.A.	New York Hanseatic Corporation	The Northern Trust Company	John Nuveen & Co. <small>Incorporated</small>
Security Pacific National Bank			
United California Bank	Bank of the Southwest N.A.	Bank of Tokyo Trust Company	Carroll McEntee & McGinley, Inc.
The Citizens and Southern National Bank	A. Webster Dougherty & Co. <small>Incorporated</small>	Ehrlich-Bober & Co. Inc.	The First National Bank of Birmingham
National Bank of Commerce <small>in Memphis</small>	The National Bank of Commerce <small>of Seattle</small>		Northwestern National Bank of Minneapolis
Underwood, Nenhaus & Co. <small>Incorporated</small>	United Missouri Bank of Kansas City, N.A.		United Virginia Bank



## Mutual Funds

Closing prices on Aug. 16, 1972		Bid	Ask
Third C	9.75 10.45	J. Gmf	8.65 8.58
ES&E	9.18 10.14	James F	11.00 11.04
Wagle G	7.01 7.45	J. Manck	7.64 8.20
Edmond Howard	8.88	J. Hanc	8.32 8.73
Balan	9.22 10.16	Johnsin	23.65 24.13
		Viste	70.24 71.11
		Wayard	70.22 71.11
		Rever	12.58
		Retrat	12.58
		Safec Ent	8.07 8.15
		Saghar	3.32 3.38
		Schnur	8.25 8.35

Spec	7.02	7.67	Cus B1	8.56
Stock	12.41	13.56	Cus B2	19.13

[illegible]

Twon F	5.97	N.L.	MIG	12.78
4 Gth	4.52	4.84	MID	12.97

[illegible]

Baran	1.50	0.10	Side	16.42
Corn SI	10.65	11.64	New Cat	4.93
Ed	1.20	4.59		

[illegible]

IV GGR	71.61 N.E.	11	4.38
IV Indic	3.05	Plan Inv	8.62
IV Res	10.55 11.55	Blanch	12.51

[illegible]

## Qual Bonus 1 Faute

Dollar Bids		Offer		
11/11 Samuel 81-86	981/9	991/9	Apch 4-39	984/9
11/12 Iceland 8-87	987/4	991/9	Akhusree 4-87	984/9
11/13 C. 1-76/4	987/4	991/9	Cher 4-88	984/9
11/14 N. 4-87	991/9	991/9	Art 70-87	103/4
11/15 Ireland 81-89	972	973	Achland 5-86	871/4
11/16 C. 4-87/4	984	984	Cher 4-88	984/9
11/17 Unit 011-86	984	984	Cher 5-88	111/2
11/18 Kinsherry 01-86	984	984	Cher 01-86	130
11/19 C. 4-87/4	984	984	Cher 4-88	984/9
11/20 Lyons 81-86	984	984	Cher 5-88	721/4
11/21 C. 4-87/4	984	984	Cher 4-88	984/9
11/22 C. 4-87/4	984	984	Cher 5-88	984/9
11/23 Moscow 11-85	981/4	1021/4	Cummins 11-86	961/4
11/24 Mount 24 03-86	981/4	981/4	Dart 01-87	106
11/25 C. 4-87/4	984	984	Cher 4-88	984/9
11/26 Nickel 102 9-86	183	101	Fedders 5-87	701/2
11/27 C. 4-87/4	984	984	Fedders 5-87	701/2
11/28 C. 4-87/4	984	984	Fedders 5-87	701/2
11/29 Ontario 03-86	984	984	Fedders 5-87	701/2

100	Owens Corn 9-86..	101	102	Ge
971 1/2	Bekema 134-86....	971 1/2	981 1/2	Ca

9510	9511	9512	9513	9514	9515	9516	9517	9518	9519	9520	9521	9522	9523	9524	9525	9526	9527	9528	9529	9530	9531	9532	9533	9534	9535	9536	9537	9538	9539	9540	9541	9542	9543	9544	9545	9546	9547	9548	9549	9550	9551	9552	9553	9554	9555	9556	9557	9558	9559	9560	9561	9562	9563	9564	9565	9566	9567	9568	9569	9570	9571	9572	9573	9574	9575	9576	9577	9578	9579	9580	9581	9582	9583	9584	9585	9586	9587	9588	9589	9590	9591	9592	9593	9594	9595	9596	9597	9598	9599	9600	9601	9602	9603	9604	9605	9606	9607	9608	9609	9610	9611	9612	9613	9614	9615	9616	9617	9618	9619	9620	9621	9622	9623	9624	9625	9626	9627	9628	9629	9630	9631	9632	9633	9634	9635	9636	9637	9638	9639	9640	9641	9642	9643	9644	9645	9646	9647	9648	9649	9650	9651	9652	9653	9654	9655	9656	9657	9658	9659	9660	9661	9662	9663	9664	9665	9666	9667	9668	9669	9670	9671	9672	9673	9674	9675	9676	9677	9678	9679	9680	9681	9682	9683	9684	9685	9686	9687	9688	9689	9690	9691	9692	9693	9694	9695	9696	9697	9698	9699	9700	9701	9702	9703	9704	9705	9706	9707	9708	9709	9710	9711	9712	9713	9714	9715	9716	9717	9718	9719	9720	9721	9722	9723	9724	9725	9726	9727	9728	9729	9730	9731	9732	9733	9734	9735	9736	9737	9738	9739	9740	9741	9742	9743	9744	9745	9746	9747	9748	9749	9750	9751	9752	9753	9754	9755	9756	9757	9758	9759	9760	9761	9762	9763	9764	9765	9766	9767	9768	9769	9770	9771	9772	9773	9774	9775	9776	9777	9778	9779	9780	9781	9782	9783	9784	9785	9786	9787	9788	9789	9790	9791	9792	9793	9794	9795	9796	9797	9798	9799	9800	9801	9802	9803	9804	9805	9806	9807	9808	9809	9810	9811	9812	9813	9814	9815	9816	9817	9818	9819	9820	9821	9822	9823	9824	9825	9826	9827	9828	9829	9830	9831	9832	9833	9834	9835	9836	9837	9838	9839	9840	9841	9842	9843	9844	9845	9846	9847	9848	9849	9850	9851	9852	9853	9854	9855	9856	9857	9858	9859	9860	9861	9862	9863	9864	9865	9866	9867	9868	9869	9870	9871	9872	9873	9874	9875	9876	9877	9878	9879	9880	9881	9882	9883	9884	9885	9886	9887	9888	9889	9890	9891	9892	9893	9894	9895	9896	9897	9898	9899	9900	9901	9902	9903	9904	9905	9906	9907	9908	9909	9910	9911	9912	9913	9914	9915	9916	9917	99
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93	Am Mot 6-92.....	981 1/2	981 1/2	Fl
99 1/2	Amoco 5 1/2-84....	712 3/4	113 3/4	M

[illegible]

Daimler-Benz	1987	1
Ford	1986	2
General Motors	1985	3
Honda	1984	4
Nissan	1983	5
Porsche	1982	6
Subaru	1981	7
Suzuki	1980	8
Toyota	1979	9
Volkswagen	1978	10

[illegible]

1. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 277: 1009-1010, 1997.

[illegible]







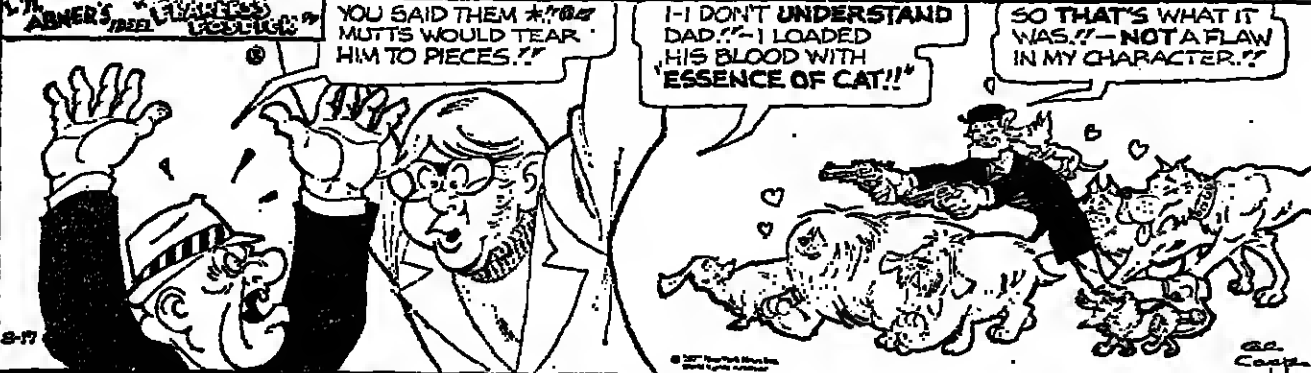
PEANUTS



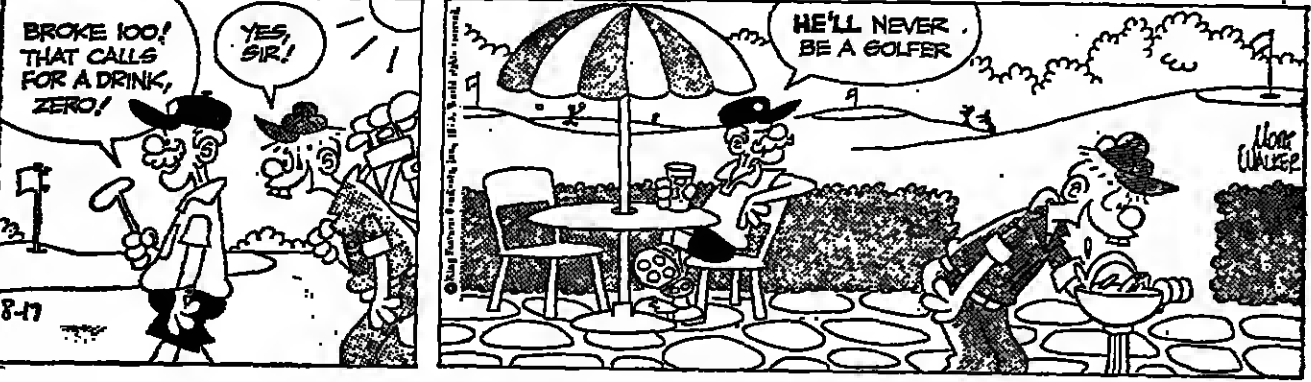
B. C.



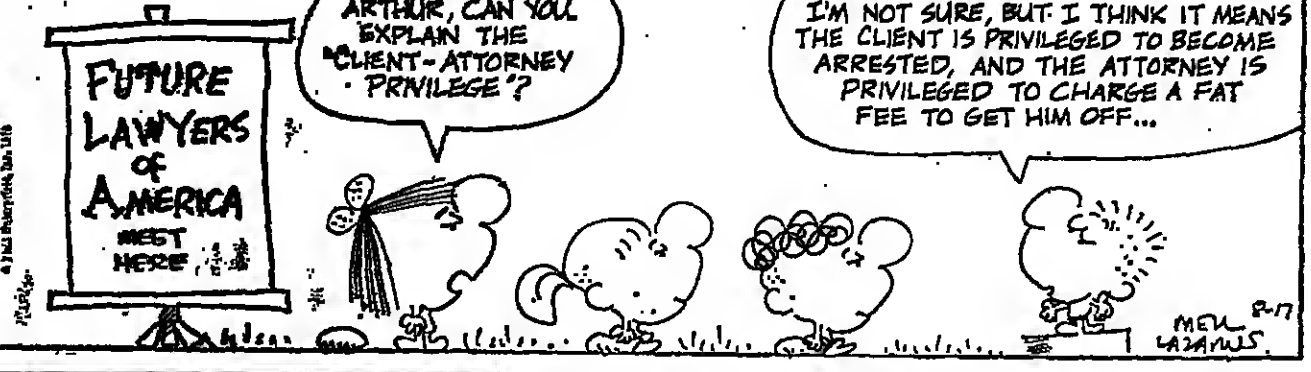
L. L. ABNER



BEETLE BAILEY



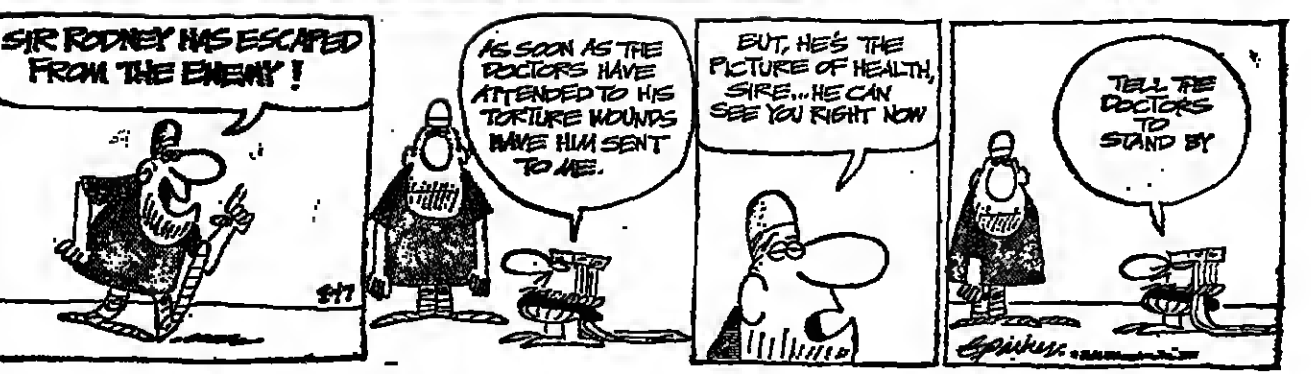
MISS PEACH



BUZ SAWYER



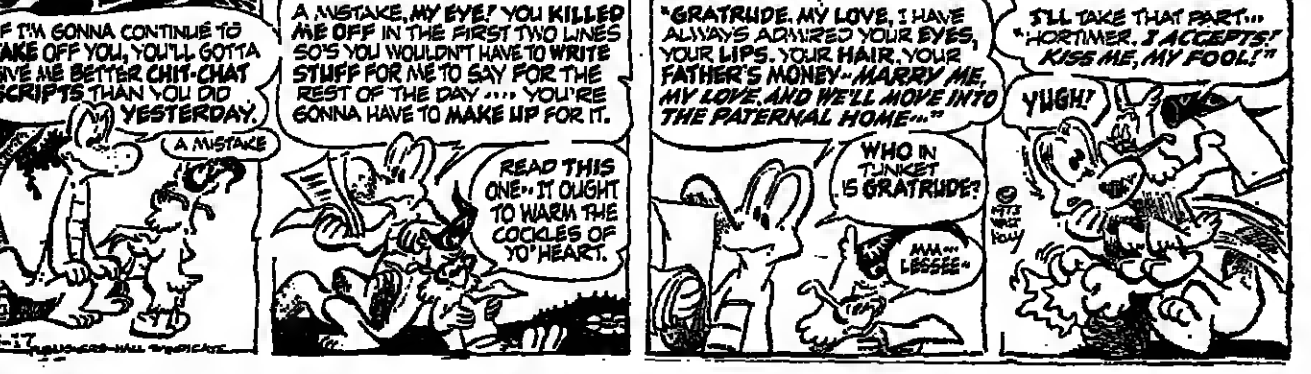
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REX MORGAN M.D.



POGO



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

A player with the ace of the opponents' long, strong suit will routinely delay taking it for a trick or two in a no-trump contract. A similar action may be desirable in a trump contract, not so much to cut the opponents' communications as to keep control and preserve options.

This was the theme of the diagramed deal, played in the Spingold knockout teams in Washington. Four spades would have been a simple contract, since after a minor-suit lead North could have won and attacked hearts at once with satisfactory results.

It is hard to say who was to blame for reaching the slightly less satisfactory contract of four hearts. South might have raised spades at his second turn, and North might have bid his suit three times, but none of the bids made were at all unreasonable.

Against four hearts West naturally led the diamond queen. The declarer saw the necessity to keep control. If he had taken the first trick and played trumps,

the defense would have won the second trump lead and defeated the contract by shifting quickly to clubs.

The important thing was to preserve dummy's aces as long as possible, thus leaving open the possibility of ruffing a club or making use of the spades. If West had shifted to a club South could have played himself whether to duck in this suit also or whether to win and play a second club. The defense would have had no way to stop the club ruff and also inhibit the use of the spade suit.

West made the best move by persevering with diamonds at the second trick. Now it would have been an error to play the club ace and another club, for the defense could have played two rounds of trumps effectively.

South made the right play of leading the low club from dummy at the third trick.

The defense were then helpless. They could stop the club ruff by leading trumps, but that made it easy to make use of the spades. Or they could stop South from using the spades by returning a club, thereby allowing the club ruff.

This time of play was not guaranteed, since a spade shift might have been fatal in some circumstances, but it offered the best prospects.

NORTH (D)

♠ K1097643

♥ Q4

♦ A5

♣ A7

WEST

♠ 5

♥ A83

♦ Q110432

♣ Q82

EAST

♠ Q82

♥ 65

♦ K98

♣ KJ1054

SOUTH

♠ A1

♥ KJ10872

♦ 76

♣ 983

Both sides were vulnerable.  
The bidding:  
North East South West  
1 ♠ Pass 2 ♠ Pass  
2 ♠ Pass 3 ♠ Pass  
4 ♠ Pass ♠ Pass  
West led the diamond queen.



DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE - that scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

RINPT  
SPEHE  
TUSACC  
NITMAR

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Yesterday's Jumble: TIGER MOOSE RUFFY GUNNY

Answer to puzzle was "muzzle" - A. MURPHY

## BOOKS

## LOOKING AT PHOTOGRAPHS

100 Pictures From the Collection of the Museum of Modern Art

By John Szarkowski. The Museum of Modern Art (distributed by New York Graphic Society). 215 pp. Cloth, \$15. Paper, \$9.50.

Reviewed by Hilton Kramer

"SINCE its invention," writes John Szarkowski in his introduction to "Looking at Photographs," "photography has been the world's ubiquitous picture-making system. It has in the process effected a profound transformation of our knowledge and opinions concerning the structure and meaning of visual experience. Nevertheless, the medium has received little serious study. The commonplace differences between it and the traditional arts, has made it a refractory problem for theorists, and one that has not submitted with grace to the traditional intellectual apparatus of art historical study."

The situation he describes is in the process of undergoing a rapid change, however, and one of the signs of that change is the quality and number of books about photography now being published. Most of these books are devoted to the work of individual photographers or to particular periods. "Looking at Photographs" is in a class apart from most of these books. Although not a history, it nonetheless draws its materials from the entire range of photographic history, and each example has been chosen on the basis of intrinsic aesthetic merit. The result is a book of breathtaking beauty—a connoisseur's anthology of superlative photographic accomplishment that has the additional virtue of being printed and designed in a manner that does full justice to its subject.

Beginning with an American daguerrotype dating between 1845 and 1850—a striking portrait of a mother and daughter—the book ends with photographs produced by such contemporaries as Jerry Uelsmann, Lee Friedlander, Diane Arbus, Duane Michals and Henry Wessel Jr., during the last decade. All the great names are splendidly represented, some more than others. Julia Margaret Cameron, Edward Muybridge, Frederick H. Evans and Jacob A. Riis, in the 19th century, and Alvin Langdon Coburn, Eugene Atget, Alfred Stieglitz, Edward Weston, André Kertész, Paul Strand, August Sander, Henri Cartier-Bresson, Walker Evans and Margaret Bourke-White, in the 20th century.

There are also some delightful surprises—a marvelous still life of apples, printed as a postcard, by an unknown photographer at the turn of the century; two extraordinary aerial reconnaissance photographs, also by unknown photographers, from World War I; and a nearly abstract photograph of dazzling pointillist delicacy by Clarence John Laughlin, who is better known for his haunting pictures of decaying mansions in the Old South. There are pictures we would naturally expect to find in such an anthology: James Joyce, for example—and others, such as the portrait of a Model T Ford by Wright Morris, better known to us as a novelist, that instantly take their place among the masterpieces of the medium.

"Looking at Photographs" is first of all, then, a picture book of outstanding quality and would compel attention on that basis alone. But it is also something more—a distinguished collection of 100 brief essays written by Mr. Szarkowski as commentaries on each of the photographs he has chosen to illustrate. Mr. Szarkowski, the director of the Department of Photography at the Museum of Modern Art, is not only one of our leading authorities on the history of photography but also one of our best writers in the field—a first-class critic, whose prose is as discerning as his eye.

I know of no better account of the meaning of artistic tradition, for example, than the paragraph Mr. Szarkowski devotes to this subject in his essay on Bill Brandt, the British photographer. "Nonartists," Mr. Szarkowski writes, "often misunderstand the nature of artistic tradition, and imagine it to be something similar to a fortress, within which eternal verity is protected from the present. In fact it is something more useful and interesting, and less secure. It exists in the minds of artists, and consists of their collective memory of what has been accomplished so far. Its function is to mark the starting point for each day's work. Occasionally it is decided that tradition should also define the work's end result. At this point the tradition dies."

About every photograph and every photographer represented in this book, Mr. Szarkowski has something useful and interesting to say. Sometimes he focuses on a particular point of technique, sometimes on the biographical background, sometimes on the less easily articulated aesthetic ambience of the work. In every case he tells us something crucial—something that allows us to see the work more deeply.

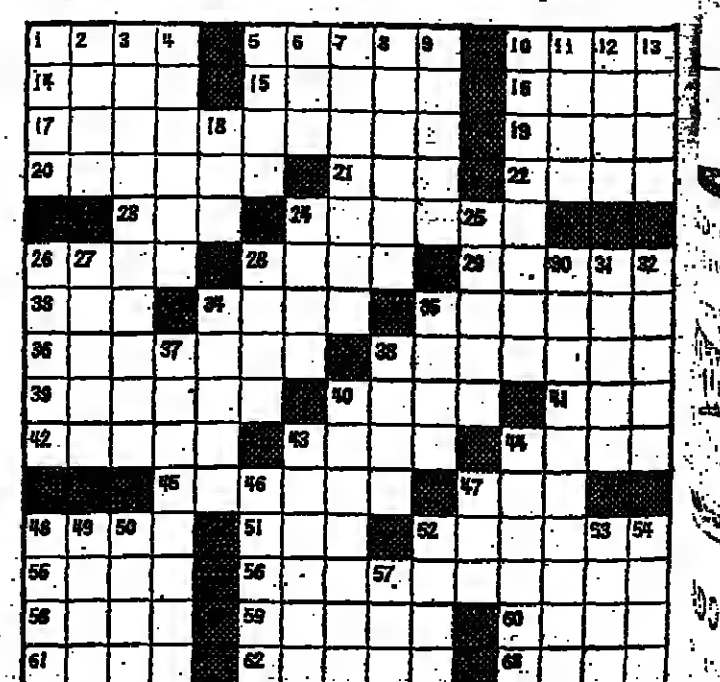
Finally, "Looking at Photographs" is an impressive tribute to the Museum of Modern Art's great photographic collection, from which all the photographs here have been drawn. Mr. Szarkowski speaks—too modestly, in my opinion—of this book as "a visual interim report" on the results of more than 40 years of collecting photographs at the Museum of Modern Art. But in that respect, too, "Looking at Photographs" promises to become a classic in its field.

Hilton Kramer is a New York Times art critic.

## CROSSWORD

By Will W.

ACROSS  
1 Singer Ed  
5 Tote  
10 Constantly  
14 Coburg  
15 Stadium locations  
16 Alien Prefix  
17 Stir  
19 College head, for short  
20 Barrymore  
21 Midwest college  
22 Captain of comics  
23 Stout  
24 Clad, as in milk  
26 Pronoun  
28 Outfits  
29 Travel permits  
30 U. S. cartoonist  
34 Reasonable  
35 "Gulliver's" Travels, for one  
36 Soup ingredients  
38 Nation that adds land  
39 Carolina river  
40 Famed reporter  
41 Hebrew letter  
42 Krupp works site  
43 Saucy  
44 Captive of Hercules  
45 Carelessness  
47 Bankbook abbr.  
48 Bones  
51 High note  
52 Pre-game condition  
53 Military cap  
56 Nearby  
58 Daring  
59 Miss Castle  
60 German Abbr.  
61 Math ratio  
62 Helpers: Abbr.  
63 Wine: Prefix  
DOWN  
1 Biblical name  
2 Dress style  
3 Denounces  
4 Nets  
5 Actor Walter  
6 Aunt Polly's nephew  
7 Carry out  
8 Voices  
9 Chemical mixture  
10 Quicken  
11 Actress Miles  
12 Chemical suffix  
13 Old N. Y. movie palace  
16 Neighbor of La.  
24 Fish parts  
25 Maurice or Madge  
26 Literary device  
27 Puts the whammy on  
28 Said plant  
30 Some Supreme Court splits  
31 Of a space  
32 Tennis opener  
34 City of Tuscany  
35 Tizzy  
37 Australian city  
38 Light  
40 Levies again  
43 Pelion-Ossa giants, e.g.  
44 Completely  
46 Ohio city  
47 Daughter of Cadmus  
48 Turkish weights  
49 Half: Prefix  
50 Gyrate  
52 Drinks  
53 Vingt—  
54 Slueth of fiction  
57 Explosive





## Win 4 Golds at Student Competition

## Russians Lead Way as Their Games Open

MOSCOW, Aug. 16 (AP).—The gold glittered only for the host Soviet Union and another East European country, Yugoslavia, today in the first day of competition in the World University Games.

The Soviet Union, led by 18-year-old gymnast Olga Korbut, won four gold medals from the five finals today.

A long-striding, indefatigable Yugoslav, Daniel Korica, was cheered in the Soviet Lenin Stadium when he started past tiring Americans for a narrow victory in the 10,000-meter run. It was the first gold medal of the games.

Svetlana Koroleva won the women's javelin with a toss of 63 meters (206 feet, 5 inches), beating out Soviet Union's Kathy Schmidt of Long Beach, Calif. College, who took the silver with 60.24 meters (197 feet, 11 1/2 inches).

Valery Volkov won the men's shot put with a heave of 19.56 meters (64 feet 2 inches), leading a 1-2-3 East European sweep. Jette Stuart of West Kentucky University was edged out of a bronze medal, finishing in fourth place although his toss of 19.01 meters (62-4 1/2) equaled that of Russia's Aleksander Barshnikov, who placed third because of a better second-best throw.

Poland's Leszek Gajdzinski was second with 19.07 meters (62-4 3/4).

In fencing competition, Vasily Stankovich of the Soviet Union won the men's individual foil gold medal and the Soviet women won the women's team gymnastics event as Korbut, the sensation

of the Munich Olympics last year, delighted the crowd.

The Soviet Union won with 114.45 points, followed by Japan with 108.40, Hungary 108.30, Czechoslovakia 108.15 and the United States 106.45.

Miss Korbut's turn on the balance beam included the back somersault, which the International Gymnastic Federation is seeking to ban as being too dangerous.

She has threatened to quit gymnastics if the ban is imposed.

A near-capacity crowd in the Lenin rink gave Miss Korbut an ovation as she moved toward the bench, her third event in the four-event competition.

Miss Korbut, red ribbon in her hair, which she has now dyed

black, responded with waves and smiles.

The crowd became silent and all other activity in the arena halted as she mounted the beam with a front split. The exercise was performed almost flawlessly.

She appeared to slightly lose her balance at one point and lost five-hundredths of a point for being one second under the 1-minute 20-second minimum. She still got a 9.7 out of a possible 10 from the judges.

Disappointed in the result of the women's javelin, where there were hopes that Miss Schmidt might achieve a world record, the Americans had to look to the men's basketball court for comfort.

The young, aggressive team of collegians, led by Dave Thompson of North Carolina State and 6-foot-9 Marvin Barnes of Providence College, routed Britain 123-74, in extending its victory streak as a unit to 14 straight games.

The Americans had six players in double figures, including 24 points by Barnes.

With Thompson and Barnes dominating the floor play with their speed and effective passing, the Americans jumped to a 33-24 lead in the first half.

"I could have scored many more points," said Thompson, a sophomore, who talked 21. "But I understand that the coach wanted to let everybody play and get used to the rubber balls they have here in Europe."

"It took me a few minutes to get used to the ball myself, because we play with leather balls."

The American women weren't as fortunate as the men in their opening-round basketball matchup. Going against a bigger and stronger team from the Soviet Union, which featured a 7-foot girl, the U.S. women were humbled, 92-49.

The 10,000-meter run was easily the most exciting highlight of the bright, sunny day. The two American distance runners, Richard and Bowman of Indiana University and Chinese Maguire of Penn State, jockeyed for the lead for most of the race, then folded.

With 1,200 yards to go, they fell back and Korica shot to the front, holding off Britain's Norman Morrison to win by less than a yard in 28 minutes 49 seconds. Morrison had the same clocking, with Patrick King of Kenya third in 28:50.8.

Bowman was fourth in 28:56.4 and Maguire fifth in 29:57.4.

Swiss national ski legend, Nadeshda Thakchenko of the Soviet Union led after the first three events with 2,817 points.

Major fund-raising devices was the annual Maurice Stokes game.

The game, at Kutzner's Country Club, is a showcase for pro talent and for the introduction of the best of the rookie crop. Jo Jo White of the NBA Boston Celtics led the team coached by Red Auerbach, president and general manager of the Celtics, to a 105-89 victory over the team of Willis Reed, captain of the Knicks. White scored 24 points.

"When I played at Michigan," said Cassie Russell of the NBA Golden State Warriors, "I heard people talk about Stokes. It made me feel like it was almost like a status symbol to play in the game. It became more than that when I met him for the first time. It was as if he hypnotized you into wanting to help him."

Tyuman visited Stokes daily and began arranging means of payment for the enormous medical costs. One of the

over Australia, Britain and the United States. Handicap times still have to be worked out to the Admiral's Cup entries before the results can be officially announced.

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Cruyff Transfer May Be Delayed Until Dec. 1

ZEIST, the Netherlands, Aug. 16 (Reuters).—The six-man Professional Footballers Section of the Royal Netherlands Football Association (KNVB) tonight resigned after day-long talks here over the proposed transfer of Dutch soccer star Johan Cruyff.

Cruyff, ace striker for World and European club champions Ajax Amsterdam, hopes to join the Spanish club Barcelona for a total fee of 5.5 million guilders (12.2 million), of which his personal share would be almost half.

According to sources here, the Professional Footballers Section was in favor of Cruyff's transfer, but was opposed by the KNVB board.

It is now expected that Cruyff's transfer will not be possible until the next transfer period starts on Dec. 1. The previous transfer deadline expired on June 30 and the KNVB board has apparently indicated that the transfer cannot take place until after the next period.



LIBERATING JAVELIN—Kathy Schmidt of Long Beach City College, Calif., heaves javelin in second-place finish in World University Games. Russia's Svetlana Koroleva won.

## NFL Teams Learning Of Their Weaknesses

By William N. Wallace

NEW YORK, Aug. 16 (NYT).—With the training camp season half completed and the games that count beginning in a month, position vacancies and surpluses are well established among the 26 pro teams.

A glaring weakness at middle linebacker for the Philadelphia Eagles has brought the New York Giants into an advantageous trade position. The Eagles want New York's Ron Hornsby to play the position rather than Ron Porter or Rick Absher, and their coach, Mike McCormack, has made an offer. Hornsby is surplus for the Giants behind Jim Flies.

Gary Pettigrew, a disgruntled reserve defensive tackle, has been proffered, but that's not good enough. If the Eagles were to throw in Mike Ramsey, their seasoned cornerback, they would have the Giants' full attention.

There are a few quarterback problems around the league, notably at Atlanta, Green Bay, Chicago and Baltimore. After the Falcons intercepted two of Marty Domres's passes, leading to scores, the new Baltimore owner, Robert

(Tiger) Tracy, accosted his quarterback in the locker room and said, "Why can't you throw to our men as well as theirs?" Domres' mood soured.

Tracy, who paid \$15 million last summer to acquire the Colts, falls into a category described years ago by Paul Brown as "the playing owner."

Pat Sullivan, on whom the Falcons are counting so much, had a shaky night against the Colts, with three passes intercepted. Jerry Tagge and Scott Hunter have done little for the Packers in two games, and Tagge said of himself, "I'll tell you, I need a lot of experience."

Gary Huff, the rookie from Florida State, threw three touchdowns passes for the Bears, but Abe Gibrin, the Chicago coach who distrusts rookies and is stubborn, insists Bobby Douglass will be his No. 1 quarterback.

Two of Huff's scores came when his former college coach, Bill Peterson, now in charge of the Houston Oilers, sent his linebackers hitting on the rookie. That was a little much, as one seldom sees blitzing defenses in pre-season games.

Bonnie Sloan, the deaf rookie defensive lineman for St. Louis, sacked John Unitas for a 14-yard loss. That's a nice way to begin. And Sonny Jurgensen, recovering from a ruptured Achilles tendon, says his ankle is still not 100 percent but he is ready to play half the time in the Washington Redskins.

## Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE Eastern Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Baltimore	55	52	.512	—
Detroit	53	54	.495	1 1/2
New York	52	55	.485	2 1/2
Chicago	48	59	.447	5 1/2
Philadelphia	47	60	.438	6 1/2
Cleveland	47	72	.395	10 1/2

Western Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Kansas City	50	51	.490	—
Los Angeles	49	52	.484	1/2
Minnesota	48	53	.475	1 1/2
Chicago	47	54	.465	2 1/2
California	46	55	.455	3 1/2
Texas	42	59	.412	7 1/2

(Thursday's games not included.)

Wednesday's Results

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Oakland	50	51	.490	—
California	49	52	.484	1/2
San Francisco	48	53	.475	1 1/2
Seattle	47	54	.465	2 1/2
San Diego	46	55	.455	3 1/2

(Only games scheduled.)

NATIONAL LEAGUE Eastern Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
St. Louis	52	50	.510	—
Atlanta	51	51	.500	1/2
Montreal	49	53	.480	1 1/2
Chicago	48	54	.470	2 1/2
Pittsburgh	47	55	.460	3 1/2
New York	45	57	.439	5 1/2

Western Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Los Angeles	48	53	.472	—
San Francisco	47	54	.463	1/2
Houston	46	55	.453	1 1/2
San Diego	45	56	.443	2 1/2
Atlanta	44	57	.433	3 1/2

(Thursday's games not included.)

Atlanta 10, Chicago 1.

San Francisco 2, Philadelphia 1.

(Only games scheduled.)

Thursday's Games

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## Billingham Is Victor

## Reds' Perez Hits in 9th To Defeat Pirates, 1-0

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 16 (UPI).—Tony Perez's ninth-inning single snapped a scoreless deadlock last night and gave the Cincinnati Reds a 1-0 victory over the Pittsburgh Pirates behind Jack Billingham's six-hit pitching.

It was Cincinnati's seventh victory in their last eight games and 35th out of 46 since July 1. The Reds remained two and a half games behind the leading Los Angeles Dodgers in the National League West.

Joe Morgan opened the ninth with a single off losing pitcher Dock Ellis, 11-11, and stole second, his 50th steal of the season. Dan Driessen was intentionally walked, and Perez then stroked the deciding single to center, scoring Morgan.

Dodgers 7, Expos 2

At Los Angeles, Bill Buckner collected three hits, including a two-run homer and a double, to spark the Dodgers to a 7-2 victory over Montreal Expos. Right-hander Don Sutton, making his first start in eight days because of a stiff shoulder, registered his 18th victory—tops on the club—against seven losses. The defeat went to Ernie McAnally, now 7-7.

Mets 7, Padres 6

Tom Seaver allowed only two infield singles and Jerry Grote belted the first grand slam homer of his career to lead the New York Mets to a 7-0 victory in San Diego. It was Seaver's fifth two-hitter in seven major league seasons and his seven strikeouts gave him a season total of 182 to take over the National League lead from Steve Carlton of Philadelphia, who has 176.

Astros 3, Cardinals 0

Cesar Cedeno and Bob Watson hit back-to-back run-scoring doubles in the sixth inning to support the five-hit pitching of southpaw Jerry Reuss, and spark Houston to a 3-0 victory in St. Louis. The loss was the ninth in 10 games for the Cardinals, but they maintained their three-game lead over Pittsburgh in the National League East.

Royals 5, Indians 1

KANSAS CITY, Aug. 16 (UPI).—Francis X. Heny, who hit a three-run double Tuesday, stroked

Thursday

702d by Aaron

Helps Give Cubs

11th Loss in Row

CHICAGO, Aug. 16 (UPI).—Hank Aaron hit his 702d career home run, with two men on to cap a nine-run eighth inning today for the Atlanta Braves and give them a 10-3 victory over Chicago, the Cubs' 11th straight loss and 14th in the last 15 games.

Aaron's blow, his first home run since July 31 and 29th of the season, was his first off Cubs' pitching in almost 12 years. The homer left him 12 short of tying Babe Ruth's career record of 714.

Aaron's homer came off right-handed reliever Jack Aker, the third of four Chicago pitchers, who took over in the eighth after Bob Locker had allowed five runs on three hits and two walks.

A 6, Red Sox 3

At Boston, Vida Blue pitched a four-hitter and Reggie Jackson drove in four runs with a pair of homers as Oakland completed a three-game sweep of the Red Sox with a 6-3 victory. Blue, who struck out eight and walked three to raise his won-lost record to 13-7, had a one-hitter until the eighth when Boston scored two unearned runs. The Red Sox got another run in the ninth when Carlton Fisk homered with two out. Jackson homered over the Red Sox bullpen in rightfield with none on in the fifth inning and hit a three-run homer in the seventh.

Giants 2, Phils 1

Gary Thomeason drove in the winning run with a fourth-inning sacrifice fly and Tom Bradley picked up his 10th victory in leading San Francisco to a 2-1 decision over Philadelphia. The only run Bradley gave up was a homer by Bob Boone in the fifth inning.

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## West Germans Apparently Yacht Victors

PLYMOUTH, England, Aug. 16 (Reuters).—West Germany's *Carina II* was regarded as certain to win the Admiral's Cup, the world emblematic of ocean yacht racing, after a successful appeal against a time penalty imposed on one of its three yachts in the Fastnet race.

The Germans have definitely won the Admiral's Cup, there is now no doubt, said Royal Ocean Racing Club secretary Alan Green.

With 36 of the 48 Admiral's Cup yachts home, the West German yachts held an unbeatable lead over Australia, Britain and the United States. Handicap times still have to be worked out to the Admiral's Cup entries before the results can be officially announced.

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